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HON CHAUNCEY M DEPEW
AT THE AGE OF 83

CHRONOLOGY AND ANCESTRY

OF

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW

WITH FIFTY-FOUR OTHER AFFILIATED FAMILIES OF NEW YORK, NEW JERSEY AND NEW ENGLAND

AN APPENDIX ON THE HEGEMAN ANCESTRY WITH TWENTY-FIVE OTHER AFFILIATED FAMILIES

COMPILED BY

WILLIAM A. EARDELEY, M.A.

NEW YORK

1918

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PREFACE

THE desire of an individual to trace his or her ancestry and to perpetuate, in print, the salient facts in the lives of these same ancestors, is commendable to the last degree. Hence this book of Records with the main authorities for the facts herein contained.

The 1907 Ogden Family Genealogy says "There is something peculiarly gratifying to the average American citizen to be able to trace his lineage to the primal days of colonial life, and especially to a worthy, virtuous and honored ancestor . . . the undying satisfaction in the knowledge that one is heir to strong and enduring ancestral character: in the fact of being able to point back to him who first came to the New World. . . . There is much fascination in the tracing back of ancestral lines, in spite of the many discouragements and the tediousness of the work."

The realization that one's ancestors were patriotic citizens, who fought for the independence of this Great American Republic, should be a strong incentive for the descendants to emulate such sterling deeds.

The mingling of the blood of the fine French Huguenot Families of Depew and See; of the Dutch Families of Cranckheyt and Siboutsen and Van Lent and Wiltsie and Van Boerum and Storm and Van Wert; of the English Families of Mitchell and Minot and Sherman and Prescott and Ogden and Root and Curtiss and Wellington and Winship and Wilder and Willard; with the touch of the Irish in the Johnston Family—has given us one of our grandest men in the person of the Honorable Chauncey Mitchell Depew.

The author lays no claim to originality in the arrangement of this book, but has endeavored to follow the accepted lines.

Special thanks are here rendered to Mr. Robert Brown Miller, of

Brooklyn, New York, for help on the Cranckheyt and Depew and See lines; to Mr. Frank Emil Rapp, of Brooklyn, New York, for Lent and Mitchell data; to Mr. Francis Bacon Trowbridge, of New Haven, Conn.; to Mr. Henry Mills, of Fairfield, Conn.; to Mr. Franklin Couch, LL.B., of Peekskill, New York; to Mr. Charles Elliott Warren, of New York; to Mr. Ganson Depew, of Buffalo, New York; to Mr. Sherman Lawrence Depew, of Detroit, Michigan; and to Mr. Charles Cook Paulding, of New York.

WILLIAM A. EARDELEY, Compiler

Depeor.
AD 1033

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DEPEW AND MITCHELL ANCESTRY

THE FAMILY OF DU PUY IN FRANCE.

The following records are taken from the 1916 printed "Colonial Men and Times," by Mrs. Lillie Du Puy Van Culin Harper, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 624 pages, as found by this lady "At Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris, France, April 21, 1911, in a 'Histoire Généalogique des Famillie de De Puy-Montbrun, par Guy Allard, à Grenoble, 1682,' pages 4, 5, 6, 7, and printed by her at page 369."

"DU PUY"

At Paris France. Guy Allard

Notice of Seven Branches of "DU PUYS"
"Du Mas"
"De Rochefort"
"De Bellecombe"
"Du Puy de Murinais"
"De Montbrun"
"De la Jonchere" or "de Villefranche" and
"De Condray."

Arbre Genealogique

Première Branche.

I. Raphael de Podio (qui est celle de Du Mas).

II. Guy ou Hugues 1096: married.....de Poisieu

III. Alleman I, 1115. Rodolphe. Romain. Raimon, Grand Maître de Saint Jean.
married
Veronique Ademar.

IV. Hugues 1147. Guillaume, a fait branche qui est celle Septieme Branche de Condray 1210.
married
Florie de Moiranc.

V.	Alleman II, 1229; married.....				
VI.	Alleman III, 1282; married Beatrix Artaud.			Eynier.	
VII.	Alleman IV, 1316; married Eleonor Alleman.	Bastet a fait branche de Mont-brun, 1340.	Florimon Humbert Jean.	Ripert married Eleonor de Durfort. They had Argistence.	Hugues married Arnande de Rosans Sa femme.
		Beatrix married Baltesard de Chaussen		Agnes married Hugues de Bardoneche	
VIII.	Alleman V, 1342; married Aynarde des Rollans.				
IX.	Gillet, 1390; married Alix de Bellecombe.			Eynier.	
X.	Gillet II, 1416; married Florence de Hauteville. Beatrix de Tolignan.	Artaud a fait branche de Belle-combe, 1393.		Eynier. Guilluame. Cecille.	Francois. Alleman.
XI.	Florimont Eynier, 1444; married Caterine de Bellecombe	Dedier, Eccles.	Claude. Antoine.	Jean, Eccles.	Amard, Chev. de S. Jean.
		Guionet.	Beatrix.	Caterine married Antoine de Montclar.	
		Marg.	Eleanor.		
XII.	Jacques, 1475; married Francoise Astrand.	François.	Aymè.		

Jacques had nine children by Jeanne de Vesc.

XIII. 1. Jean, 1541; married Perrone de Mantonne; this is the line of Bartholomew De Puy of Virginia.
2. Jacques, Ecclesiastic.
3. Honorat, 1527; married Peronete de Claveson.
4. Guillaume. 5. Charles. 6. Anne.
7. Caterine married Claude de Marsane. 8. Claudine.
9. Magdelaine married Jean Galbert.

Honorat and Peronete had four children:

XIV.	Pierre.	Francois, 1571; married Jeanne Pelissier.	Claude married Guigonne de Jouven.	Anne.

Francois and Jeanne had three children:

XV.	Jacques, 1618; married Martha de Sibeut.	François, a fait branche. (De Rochefort), 1630.	Françoise married Hector de Forets.

Jacques and Martha (de Sibeut) had five children:

XVI.	Alexandre.	Francois, 1659; married Antoinette de Lastic.	Jeane.	Antoine.	Marie.

Deuxieme Branche, qui est celle De Rochefort:

XV. François, 1630; married Catarine de Suffise.

XVI. François Laurent. Joachim. Jean-François. Jeanne. married .....

XVII. Joseph married .....

XVIII. Laurent II, married .....

XIX. Jacques II.

Troisieme Branche, qui est celle De Bellecombe:

X. Artaud Alleman, 1393; married Aynarde de Murinais.

XI.	Francois, 1429; married	Falcon Antoine, a fait la branche de Murinais.	Marguerite married de la Balme.	Jeanne. Guigues. Boniface.

Francois, 1429, had

XII. Gillet, 1463; married .....

XIII. Gabriel, 1524; married Catarine Virien. | Aymar Chevalier of S. Jean. | Antoinette married Amien Robe.

Quatrieme Branche, c'est celle de Murinais, divided into two.

* * * * * * *

Cinquieme Branche, qui est celle De Montbrun:

VII. Bastet, 1340; married Marguerite de Montauban.

VIII. Guillaume, 1362; married Polie de Montlor. | Hugues married Armande de Rosans had Perceval Briande; married Jacques de Villemu. | Alleman married Gilete d'Agout; had Bastet. | Beatrix. | Mabille married Hugues. Ademar. | Beatrix; married Dragomet de Moroce.

Guillaume, 1362; married Polie de Montlor, and had

IX. Bastet. married ..... | Fouquet, 1406; | Bastet. | Alleman. | Pierre-Girard.

Fouquet, 1406; married .....; and had

X. Jean, 1466; married ..... | Aymard, Chevalier de S. Jean and had | Jeanne. | Charlote. Religieuses.

XI. Fourquet, 1490; married Louyse d'Urre, and had | Antoine. Ecclesiastic . . . | Morquet. | Bonne. Guinot du Bot.

XII. Aymar, 1551; married Caterine Valette. | Jacques. | Jean. | Nicole married Aymar de Cleu. | Caterine married Antoine Faure. | Blanche married Gabriel Blain.

Jeanne married Antoine de Reviére.

Aymar, 1551; married Caterine Valette, and had

XIII.	Aymar; he had Pompee, Eccles.	Disdier. Chev. de S. Jean.	Charles, 1575, married Justine Alleman.	Renèe married Barthelemy de Barjact.	Isabeau married Jean Flotte.

Jeanne married Gasper de Theys.

Blanche married Laurent Alleman, Jacq. de Baronât, Philip, Philibert de S. Andrè.

Charles, 1575; married Justine Alleman, and had

XIV.	Justine.	Louyse.	Jean, 1592, married Lucresse de la Tour, and had		Madelaine.
XV.	Charles-René.	Jean.	Alexandre.	René, a fait branche qui est de la Jonchere ou de Villefranche, 1659.	Justine. Antoinette. Marquerite.

Septieme Branche, qui est celle de Condray:

IV. Guillaume, 1210; married ....., and had
V. Guillaume II, 1262; married ....., and had
VI. Guillaume III, 1266; married ....., and had
VII. Pierre, 1309, etc.

NOTED MEMBERS OF THE DU PUY FAMILY

The family of Du Puy was one of culture and refinement, and was also intellectually inclined, as we find them filling various professions.

Hugues Du Puy, 1419. Knight in an engagement.

William Du Puy, 1437; married Jean L'Evesque. Gave his oath to the reigning Duke in the presence of the nobles of Saint Malo, in 1437.

Pierre Du Puy, 1489, was Chamberlain to King Louis XI in France

Du Puy (Lord du Chesne) took part in engagements in 1479–1513.

Joachim Du Puy, James Du Puy, Knights of Malta, 1525, and in 1562.

Francis Du Puy, 1543. Steward or Trencher to the King. Captain of Nancy in 1543.

"Reign of Elizabeth. Denizens in London, 1571. Peter de Puys, born in France, stationer, resident since 1566."

"French Protestant Exiles," by Agnew, page 34.

"Peter de Puis, born in France, stationer. Noel de Puis, his brother, and servant came in 1571—sojourner with Marques Stacie.

"Marques Stacie, French person born in Stegehera, broker, . . ."

"French Protestant Exiles," page 74.

Pierre Du Puy, born at Agen, 1582, died 1651. A French writer. He was also a successful Librarian and Councellor to the French King, Louis XIII, who reigned from 1610–1643. Jacques Du Puy, brother to Pierre, was his able assistant.

"Hugunot Society of London, Volume 4, page 52. French Church of Southampton, 1596."

"30 Juin—Abraham, fils de Germain Ozane et de Judith Catel, s. f. P. Nicholas Du Puy."

Du Puy Marquis de Montbrun in 1620. Lord of Rochefort of Saint Andre, of Montméjean; originally of the province of Dauphine.

"Persons Naturalized by Royal Letters-Patent, Westminster, London, 1682. John Du Puy, John Du Puy, minor." "French Protestant Exiles," Volume 2, page 47.

Philip Du Puy and David Du Puy were brothers and served as officers under William, Prince of Orange, 1650–1702. Both of the Du Puy brothers were killed at the Battle of the Boyne, in Ireland, in 1690.

The Du Puy brothers, with many other Huguenots, fought bravely under the Duke de Shomberg and were considered heroes at the Battle of the Boyne.

Some of the soldiers or their descendants came to Pennsylvania with the Scotch-Irish.

In France, in 1686, Jean Mascarene, with a fellow-prisoner, Mr. Du Puy, of Caramen, was sentenced to the galleys for life. This was done because both professed the Protestant religion. Mr. Mascarene writes: "Our property was confiscated, with the fine of 1,000 crowns, to the King; next we were taken to the Parliament . . . of Toulouse, where a few days later we were separated. Mr. Du Puy remained in the conciergerie, and I was transferred to the Prisons of the Hôtel de Ville, from which I write you."

These are the words of Mr. Mascarene to Mr. de Vie, his lawyer, written from the prisons of the Hôtel de Ville. December 1, 1687, Paris, France.

Huguenots Naturalized by Royal Letters-Patent, Westminster, 1687. Elias Dupuy, Elizabeth, wife of, and children, Mary, Michael, Daniel, Elizabeth, Elias, Mary-Anne, Francis and Joseph.

In 1688 Peter Dupuy. In 1698 Andrew Dupuy. In 1700 Philip Dupuy. "French Protestant Exiles."

William of Orange, and Mary, his wife, were crowned in 1689 King and Queen of England, France and Ireland.

"Social Life in Virginia," by Bruce, page 259. Among the citizens of the same county (Elizabeth City, County of Virginia) in 1692 was David Du Puy.

"1695, French Church, Norwich, England, November 2. Marie, daughter of Jean Du Puits and Marie Estere, was baptized. Sponsors—Mr. François La Colombin, Michele Motte, wife of Jean de Cleare."

"18 June, 1695—at a wedding in St. Patrick's, Dublin, Ireland, one of the witnesses is Monsieur David de Poey." "French Protestant Exiles," Volume 2, by Agnew, page 102.

"Official Summary—The three French Infantry Regiments passed review before Major-General Ramsey at Ostend, England, 14th August, 1698. Captain Du Puy's, 2 Sargeants, 1 Drummer, 20 Sentinels," page 91, "French Protestant Exiles," Volume 2, by Agnew.

Henry Depew, born 1749, died New York City 5 May, 1846; aged 97 years. Mr. Depew served in the Revolutionary War and was at the surrender of Yorktown and other battles.

Served in the War of the Revolution between 1775–1783. "James Dupee, Peter Du-pee, William Dupee; Bounty Warrant. John Dupey of Prince Edward County, Virginia. "Report of the Secretary of War in 1835."

James Dupuy, Jr. (Captain). "Revolutionary Soldiers of Virginia. Report of the State Librarian." Page 147.

In 1802 Rabaut Du Puy became an eminent statesman and presided over the Constituent Assembly in France, and by his integrity and broad-minded statesmanship shed lustre upon his Huguenot antecedents.

Le Sieur Du Puy was among the noble Norman Barons who followed William the Conqueror, and took part in the Battle of Hastings in 1066. His name is on the Battle Abbey Roll, and his illustrious lineage is associated with the ivy-mantled towers bearing his name, "Chateau de la Hai-Dupuis." His coat-of-arms is painted opposite his name, "sur se grande tableau" (on the roll or list). See Goube's "History of Normandie."

In the records of this house are found besides warriors, many Du Puys celebrated as Counselors, Ministers of State, Bishops and Cardinals, no less than four of them having been granted the Cardinal's Hat—Imbert Du Puy in 1327, Gérard Du Puy in 1375, Jacques Du Puy, born 1497, and one created Arch-bishop of Barri in 1557 was made Cardinal by Pope Julius II, and in consequence was Protector of Poland and President of the Order of Carmes and Malta; he died 26 April, 1583.

Gérard Du Puy, Cardinal, . . . was made a brother at S. Florent, afterwards at Marmontier. He was made a Cardinal in 1375; he died 14th of February, 1389.

Jacques du Puy, Cardinal, Arch-bishop of Bari, born at Nice, in Provence, 9th of February, 1497. He was made a Cardinal in 1551; he died at Rome on Monday 26th of April, 1563, in the 69th year of his age; his body was buried by Antoine Du Puy, his nephew. Cardinal Du Puy had written several works; he was buried at the Church of St. Marie de la Minerve.

Louis Du Puy, native of the town of Romans, in Dauphiné, in the 16th century, was the son of a celebrated physician named Guillaume du Puy, and he himself excelled in the same profession. He lived at Poitiers and translated from the Greek into the French several treatises in a scholarly manner, and was of the same reputation as his father.

Jean du Puy, Putéanus, a brother of the Order of Augustins, Professor of Théologie in the University of Toulouse; he died in 1623, in high honor and with a reputation of great piety.

Henri du Puy, or Ericius Putéanus, born at Venloo, in the Duchy of Gueldre on the 4th of November, 1574; he studied at Dordrecht, Cologne and Louvain, and traveled to Italy, Rome, Padua and Milan; he died at the Château de Louvain on the 17th of September, 1646, in the 72nd year of his age; he married Magdeléne-Catherine de la Tour at Milan in 1604. Henri Du Puy was classed among the most learned authors of his age. The city of Rome honored him and his issue in 1603 with citizenship and enrolled him and his posterity among the patricians. See "Abstract of Genealogy of the old house of the Du Puys, 1733," by Nicholas Balthazar. Henri Du Puy and his wife had four children: 1. Jean-Etienne, afterwards called Jésuite Du Puy; 2. Fauste Du Puy, mentioned in 1628; 3. Juste Du Puy, who became secretary to the Arch bishop of Cosma; 4. Maxmilian Du Puy, who studied the same as his father.

François du Puy, Général of the Order des Chartreux; native of Saint Bonet en Forez . . . mentioned in 1503, was chosen by the Bishops of Valence and of Grenoble to be their official, and exercised this office with great probity and knowledge. Finally he renounced the world and received the habit of Chartreux from the Bishop of Grenoble. He composed a work on the Psalms, in imitation of Saint Thomas, printed in 1520; he died 17th September, 1521.

Clement Du Puy, sixth son of Geofroy Du Puy, was a celebrated lawyer of the Parliament of Paris, and acquired a great reputation by his knowledge, eloquence and his uprightness. He was consulted in all great affairs of the State. He died when 48 years old on the 22nd August, 1554. He had married Philippe Poncet; they had three children: 1. Clement Du Puy Jésuite; 2. Claude Du Puy; 3. Judith Du Puy.

Clement du Puy Jésuite, son of Clement du Puy the lawyer, born at Paris, had a great reputation in his times for his theology and for his charity. His merits as a scholar raised him to take part in the principal affairs of the day and throughout the Province of France; he died at Bordeaux in 1598.

Claude du Puy, son of Clement Du Puy and of Philippe Poncet, was Counsellor to the Parliament of Paris. He was brought up by his Mother, who taught him the teachings of Turnébe, Lambin and Aurat, or Dorat. He studied philosophy under the famous Cujas. He took a voyage into Italy where he met the great men of that country, such as Fulvius, Ursinus, Paul Manuce, . . . and many others. He was made Counsellor at Paris on the 7th February, 1576; he died the 1st of December, 1594, in his 49th year.

Christophe du Puy, eldest son of Claude Du Puy and Claude Sanguin, Counsellor to the Parliament, was made at Rome the Cardinal of Joyeuse. He gave great service to Monsieur de Thou in the first part of his History. He had great zeal and was often consulted by Pope Urban VIII. He died on the 28th of June, 1654, aged nearly 75 years.

Pierre du Puy, son of Claude du Puy, Counsellor to the Parliament. He was Counsellor to the King and garde of his bibliothéque. He was a scholar the same as his father. He had great judgment and was assiduous in his studies. His principal friends were the historian De Thou and the celebrated Nicolas Rigault. These formed a TRIUNE THREE. Pierre died at Paris on the 14th of December, 1651, aged 69 years. Nicolas Rigault, his friend, wrote his life which was printed in 1681 in London. Henri de Valois made his funeral oration. Pierre Du Puy was the author of a vast number of valuable books and histories. Jacques Du Puy, his brother, Prier de Saint Sauveur, aided him in the compilation of all his works. Jacques Du Puy was made Garde of the Library of the King, and he died on the 17th of November, 1656.

Germain Du Puy, Prêtre of the Oratoire, Curé of Châtres, . . . Chamoine of Saint Jacques de l'Hôpital, à Paris, where he lived many years. He was a writer and author; he died in 1713, more than a septuagenarian. He was the author of a number of works. "Le Grand Dictionnaire Moréri," Paris, pages 639 and 640.

Noble Etienne du Puy, writer, Lord of Sauvescure; married by contract Marie de Lupé and passed into the house of the Noble de la Motte, paroisse de Pouillon, the 4th August, 1644.

Courcelle's History gives the House of De Pouy coat-of-arms the same as the Du Puys, and says they are all of the same family, and that that is only another way of writing Du Puy.

The "Du Puys" in the Hall of the Crusaders, Versailles, France, 1096 A. D. In the Hall of the Crusaders, Room 5, there is a picture of Raymond Du Puy in the embrasure of the Middle Window. The coat-of-arms of Raymond Du Puy is on one of the pillars and "Huges Du Puy, 1096," is up near the ceiling in the left-hand corner, as one faces the windows and Raymond Du Puy's picture. This is a magnificent Hall, and is the Pride of France; and our hearts glowed and thrilled within us, as we stood and looked at these crests and pictures, and felt that after almost nine hundred years we, the 24th generation with the "Du Puy" blood in our veins, could rejoice to-day in the honor that they so well merited. (Mrs. Harper.)

In the "Chateaux de Versailles, or Palace of the Hall of the Crusaders," Room 21, we saw on the central arch, to the far left, a coat-of-arms marked "1096 Raymond de St. Gilles, Comte De Toulouse." This room has also, in upper left-hand corner over the window, a coat-of-arms of "Hugues Du Puy, Sgr. (Lord) de Pereins d'Apifer de Rochefort. 1096." In Room 17 there was a picture of "Raymond de Saint Gilles, Comte De Toulouse, 1105." This picture has a most noble face. The head wears a golden jewelled crown. The right hand is extended; the left grasps a powerful sword. A long, heavy blue-gray robe drapes his figure, while a broad red cross decorates his left shoulder. Also in Room 21, on the left hand of the central arch I found: A coat-of-arms, dated 1119, "Raymond Du Puy; 1er Gd. Maitre de l'ordre, de St. Jean de Jérusalem, Premier or first Grand Master of St. John of Jerusalem." In Room 21, on the left

hand of the center arch may be found: Cross, dated 1128: "Hugues de Payens, 1er Gd. Maitre de l'Ordre du Temple." Premier or First Grand Master of the Order of the Temple. In Room 18, we saw a most beautiful painting by Monsieur Gibot of the "Defense de la Celesyrie par Raymond Du Puy, Grand Maitre de l'ordre de Saint Jean de Jérusalem, 1130." The Defense of Celesyrie by Raymond Du Puy, Grand Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, 1130. Another painting just above this one shows Raymond Du Puy made prisoner by a body of Turks, 1130 (28th, 4th month, 1910.)

Du Puy is a very ancient French name, being one of the oldest in France. Puy signifies Mountain; du equals "of the." In French, "Puy (du)"; in Latin, "de Podio."

In the First Crusade Hugues Du Puy, one of the Dauphin's Knights and a Crusader, for the Conquest of the Holy Land, accompanied by his three sons, Adolph, Romain and Raymond, went with Godefroy de Bouillon to Palestine in the year 1096.

Raymond Du Puy, 1113, founded and was the First Grand Master of the Military Order of the Knights of St. John, of Jerusalem (1113). This military order was afterward styled the "Knights Templars," in 1121; also the "Knights of Malta," and acquired much wealth and wielded great power for several centuries. The Du Puy "coat-of-arms" was a device with a gold shield with a red lion rampant, showing his teeth, and with his tongue extended; also his claws. The tongue and claws were blue. The coat-of-arms of the Knights of Saint John of Jerusalem, the Crusaders, was a broad white cross of eight points on a red field. According to the custom of the age of chivalry, Raymond Du Puy, when he had become a Knight of Saint John of Jerusalem, quartered his own coat-of-arms with those of the Order of Saint John of Jerusalem. This latter coat-of-arms was deemed superior to that of the individual coat-of-arms. He therefore placed the arms of the order in the superior places of his shield, i.e., the First and Fourth Quarters, while he placed the arms of his father, Hugues Du Puy, in the Second and Third Quarters.

"Le Grand Dictionnaire Historique du Moréri, Volume VIII. Published at Paris, MDCCLIX" (1759), page 632. Congressional Library at Washington, D. C.

In 1033 the Emperor Conrad le Salique (and not Henri II, in 1103) went as head of an army to take possession of the Royalties of Arles and de Bourgogne, . . . One should find in the History of "Conrad le Salique," Emperor of Germany, 1033, what part Raphael de Podio, Grand Chamberlain of the Empire, took in the conquests by the Emperor of Arles and Bourgogne, in France. Thus we might find the history of Raphael de Podio antedating the year 1033. (Mrs. Harper.) 1st Generation.—Raphael Du Puy, in Latin de Podio, Grand Chamberlain of the Empire, went with him; he was made Gouverneur of these new estates; after a time the descendants of Raphael du Puy were possessed of several states in Dauphiné until the reign of Louis XI, who reunited all these souverainetés to the crown. The tomb of Raphaël du Puy was opened at Pereins in 1610 by order of Monsieur le Compte de la Roche, gouverneur of Romaines in Dauphiné. They found his body extended on a slab of marble, his sword on one side, his spurs on the other, and upon his head a helmet of lead, with an inscription thus translated into French by the historian, Marquis of Saint André-Montbrun: "Raphael de Podio, Général de la cavalerie Romaine, and Grand Chambellan de l'Empire Romain." In the house of Du Puy in Dauphiné, there may be seen a medal of gold of the same Raphaël, on the reverse side of which is written: "Raphaël de Podio, Grand Chambellan de l'Empire Romain, under l'Empereur Auguste, Christ régnant in the chair." Only Octavian and Strabon, and Henri II, had the title of "César Auguste."

1. Raphaël De Podio had a son:

2nd Generation.—Hugues Du Puy I, Lord of Pereins, of Apifer and of Rochefort. He went to the conquest of the Holy Land with his three children and his wife, Deurard de Poisieu, in 1096.

Guy Allard, page 1, "Histoire Genealogique de Famille de Du Puy-Montbrun a Grenoble, 1682." Grenoble is just south of Lyon, in France.

"The family of Du Puys had as a surname de Podeolo, de Psuato, de Puteolo, or de Podio. They are to be found at the siege of Nice by Admiral Soliman, of the Turks.

"Then when the City of Azare had been captured he (one of this Du Puy family) obtained the Civil Rights under the name of Wido of Pusato. This cannot be a mistake because when Peyrins and the other places of the

Romans were dependencies of the ancient kingdom of Bourgoyne, . . . it was necessary that among those who took part in the Crusades there should be some of this country; I have arranged a part of the names of the gentlemen who were in this party . . . Guy de Chevrieres, Alleman . . . Rodolphe and Romain du Puy, sons of Hugues. Their surname was de Podio." Hugues I founded the Abbey of Aiguebelle, order of St. Bernard, diocèse of "St. Paul-trois-Chateaux." He was one of the gallant Generals of Godefroi de Bouillon, and was in many brave encounters, so that this prince gave him the souveraineté of the City of Acre, or Ptolémaide, a city in Syria, on the coast.

"Hugues de Podio, this very (or most) excellent warrior (said Albert d'Aix) was given this city." He had four sons: 1. Alleman I; 2. Rodolphe, to whom Godefroi de Bouillon gave several lands in the Holy Land, and who was killed in combat in the valley of Ran.; 3. Romain, who was killed in the principalities that Godefroi had given him; 4. Raymond du Puy, Second Recteur or Grand Master of the order of Saint John of Jerusalem. See "The Great Historical Dictionary," by Lewis Moréri; printed in 1694 at London. Raymond du Puy died in 1160. Grand Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, and was of Dauphiny. He went to the Holy Land with Godfrey of Bullen, and after taking Jerusalem devoted himself to serve the poor, and the Pilgrims in the Hospital of St. John in that city. Having already manifested his valor in battle, Gerard, who was Rector of the Hospital, dying, Raymond du Puy was chosen to succeed him. He prescribed Laws to his Order, took in many Brethren, divided them into three Degrees; namely, Knights, Servants at Arms, and Chaplains. All his rules or constitutions were confirmed in 1123 by Pope Calixtus II, and in 1130 by Innocent II, who gave them for their standard a Cross Argent in a Field Gules (the Malta Cross). He equipped his troops and sent them to Baldwin, the second King of Jerusalem, assisted him at the siege of Ascalon and contributed very much to the taking of it. See "Le Grand Dictionaire Historique," by Moréri, published 1759, at Paris.

Raymond du Puy succeeded in 1188 Gérard, the one who founded this order. He was of the illustrious House of Du Puy, and had been made, in 1113, Maître de l'hopital of the City of Jérusalem." Gérard had been called Gouverneur de l'hopital. Raymond made a new constitution, confirmed by Calliste II in 1123, and by Innocent II in 1130, by which they had

a right to carry in war a silver cross, to-day called the cross of "Malta," "in a Field gueulles." Raymond du Puy armed his troops and went to the help of Baudouin II, King of Jerusalem, and there they conquered the armies of the Infidels. In the year 1153 the King of Jerusalem was about to raise the siege of Ascalon, but the Grand Maître Du Puy persuaded him to remain before the city, and it surrendered in a few days. This conquest brought him a great deal of glory, which came to be heard by the Pope, Anastase IV, who accorded to his Order great privileges. Raimond was presented with a magnificent palace to live in. This made him have the jealousy of the other prelates in Jerusalem and the Holy Land. But the Order was maintained by the Sovereign Pontiff in these exemptions and in his privileges. This Grand-Maître died in 1160, and was succeeded by Auger de Balben. Raymond du Puy is the first to have taken and carried the title of "Grand Master of the Order," and he did not make use of it until after Roger, King of Sicily, had given it to him in several letters that he had written to Raymond. This was all copied by Mrs. Harper at the library in Paris, France. (See "Bosio & Baudouin hist de l'order of S. Jean de Jérusalem"; also, M. de Valbonnay's Recherches concernant Raimond Du Puy premier president de la chambre des Comptes de Dauphiné in Volume VI, part I.") Guy Allard's "Histoire Genealogique de Famillie de Du Puy-Montbrun à Grenoble, 1682," page 15.

3rd Generation.—1st child—Alleman Du Puy I, Knight, Lord of Pereins, of Apifer and of Rochefort, at Dauphine during the time that his father, mother and brothers took the voyage to the Holy Land. As his inclinations did not seem to take him with them, he had the pleasure of receiving his parents again, who returned happily. Alleman remained at home and cared for his home and his parents, showing by his conduct that he wished to make happy their declining years. He was not lacking in courage, either, as is demonstrated on several occasions. He had learned that William, Count de Forcalquier, of Ambrun, and of Gap, and Marquis of Provence had attacked Giraud and Giraudet Ademars, Lords of Monteil and of Grignan, who rendered homage for the land of Monteil, and that this prince, in the year 1115, had come himself almost to the gates of Monteil, that are called Montielmart, a city of Dauphiné, in order to compel these brothers to acknowledge him. He knew also that the Count de Valen-

tinois had given troops to the brothers, so he joined them and encouraged them with much help in several different encounters, until his brothers acknowledged that the defeat of the Count de Forcalquier was a part of the work of Alleman du Puy I. They acknowledged their indebtedness still further by giving to him in marriage their sister Veronique Ademar. Mrs. Lillie Harper has seen a manuscript or deed dated "6 of the Kale of May, 1143," in favor of this Alleman, by William-Hugues Ademar, Lord of Monteil, of the House of Montbrun . . . . Veronique, wife of Alleman was a daughter of Giraud Ademar, Lord of Monteil, de la Garde and of Grignan, and niece of Aymar, Archbishop of du Puy, so celebrated in the wars of the Holy Land. Lambert and Giraudonnet Ademar were his brothers. They died at the siege of Jerusalem and were great friends of Raimond Du Puy, Grand Master of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem.

4th Generation.—Hugues Du Puy II, Knight, Lord of Pereins, Rochefort, Apifer, and Montbrun; he took the Cross and went to the Crusades in 1140 with Amé III, Count of Savoye and acquitted himself with much glory; he married Floride Moiran, daughter of Berlion de Moiran.

5th Generation.—1st child—Alleman du Puy II, Knight, Lord of Pereins, Rochefort, Apifer and Montbrun, carrying the name of Montbrun, and rendering homage in 1229 to Aimar de Poitiers, Count of Valentinois and of Diois. In an act of acquisition (dated 23 October 1267), he himself says "he is son of Hugues du Puy and grand-son of Alleman du Puy; and it is also written in the act that Guillaume is son of Alleman I." See "History of the house of Poitiers," by André Du Chesne. Alleman Du Puy II married Alix, Princess Dauphiné. They had: 1. Alleman Du Puy III. 2. Ainier, who went on a journey to Tunis, where the Africans were defeated by the French. (See Joinville.) (In the year 1270.)

6th Generation.—1st child—Alleman Du Puy III, Knight, Lord of Pereins, Rochefort, Apifer, Montbrun, Rhelianette, Baux, Solignac, Bruis, Bordeaux, Ansenix and Conisriea. In his will dated 23 September, 1304, he divides into parts with Ainier his brother, which took place in 1308, all those lands received from Alleman, their father, and those that had been acquired through Guillaume, their cousin, established in Berri. He married Béatrix Artaud, daughter of Pierre-Ysoard Artaud, Lord of Glandage and of his wife, Alix de Tournon. They had three sons, also other children: 1.

Alleman Du Puy IV; 2. Bastet Du Puy, founder of the Branch of Lords of Montbrun; 3. Imbert (or Humbert) Du Puy, who became a Cardinal and Archbishop of Boulogne. All the conclave wanted to make him the Pope, but Philippe le Bel (the King) was not willing, because he thought it against the interests of the Empereur.

7th Generation.—1st child—Alleman du Puy IV, Knight, Lord of Pereins, Rochefort, Apifer, Ansenix and Conisrieu. He was with the Count of Valentinois under King Phillippe V who marched against the people of Flamans in 1316. He was routed in 1329 on the journey to Cassel. He married Eleanore Alleman, daughter of Jean Alleman, Lord of Lanciol (Lantoil). They had Alleman Du Puy V.

8th Generation.—1st child—Alleman du Puy V, Knight, Lord of Pereins, Rochefort, Apifer, Ansenix and Conisrieu. He married Ainarde de Roland, daughter of Noble Gillet de Roland. They had: 1. Gilles, or Gillet; 2. Ainier, or Eynier; 3. Gérard, who was made a Cardinal under the title of Saint Clément, Bishop of Carcassone and Abbé of Marmontier. Ainarde de Roland, wife of Alleman du Puy V, was a widow in 1362, at which time she is mentioned with her son Gilles du Puy.

9th Generation.—1st child—Gilles Du Puy I, Knight, Lord of Rochefort, Apifer, Ansenix, and Conisrieu, was alive in 1348; he made his will 11 March, 1390. He married Alix de Bellecombe. They had: 1. Gilles Du Puy II; 2. Artaud Du Puy, who founded the Branch of Bellecombe; 3. Ainier (or Eynier) Du Puy; 4. François Du Puy, alive in 1450; 5. Guillaume Du Puy; 6. Alleman Du Puy; 7. Cecille Du Puy.

10th Generation.—1st child—Gilles, or Gillet Du Puy II, Knight, Lord of Pereins, Rochefort, Apifer, and other towns, made his will on the 13th May, 1420, in which he says he had had two wives. The first named Florence de Hauteville, daughter of Florimond de Hauteville; the second was Béatrix de Tauligman. He had six children: 1. Ainier (or Eynier) Du Puy; 2. Disdier Du Puy; 3. Claude Du Puy; 4. Jean Du Puy, alive 1431; 5. Aimar Du Puy; 6. Caterine, who married the Noble Antoine de Montbrun, du mandement de Val, etc.

11th Generation.—1st child—Ainier, or Eynier Du Puy, officer général of the armies, Knight, Lord of Pereins, Rochefort, Hauteville, la Roche,

Montoliéu, and Puygiron, alive in 1466; he married Catherine de Bellecombe, daughter of Ainard II, Lord of Touvet, etc. They had three children: 1. Jacques Du Puy; 2. François Du Puy; 3. Aimé Du Puy.

12th Generation.—1st child—Jacques Du Puy, Knight, Lord of Rochefort, Roche-fur Grane, Autichamp, etc.; married first 4 February, 1476, Françoise Astraud, daughter of N..... Astraud, Lord of Marsane; married, second, to Jeanne de Vesc, daughter of Talabard de Vesc, Seigneur d'Espeluche, etc., and of Caterine de Sademand. Jacques made his will 19 July, 1505, in which he mentions his mother, Catherine de Bellecombe, and his second wife. They had left Peyrins and lived at Chabillan. By his second wife.

13th Generation.—1st child—Jean Du Puy (in English John), Lord of Hauteville, alive 10 September, 1541: he married Peronne de Mantonne, by whom he had no children; he married, second....., by whom was Peter Du Puy and Raymond Du Puy. By consulting "Haag's Protestante France," we find Jean's son, Barthélemy Du Puy I, made his will 28 February, 1583.

14th Generation.—Barthélemy Du Puy I, or Sr., Lord of Cabrilles; married .....; they had three children: 1. Pierre Du Puy; 2. Raymond Du Puy married Antoinette Bourraiser; had two children; 3. Jean Du Puy married 26 June, 1585, Madeleine de Saint-Maurice.

15th Generation.—Pierre Du Puy; married .....

16th Generation.—Barthélemy Du Puy II, Lord of Cabrilles, born 1581; married .....

17th Generation.—Jean Du Puy; married about 1652, Anne de St. Hyer.

18th Generation.—Bartholomew Du Puy, born about 1660; married in France, about 1681, Countesse Susanna La Villian; they spent fourteen years in Germany, then went to England in 1699, where they joined a party of Huguenots, and sailed for America in 1700; they settled in Manikin—town on the James River, seventeen miles above Richmond, Virginia. They are the ancestors of the Du Puy family of Virginia. See the printed 1908 "The Huguenot, Bartholomew Dupuy and his descendants," 456

pages, by Reverend Benjamin Hunter Dupuy, of Leesburg, Lake County, Florida.

DEPEW AND MITCHELL ANCESTRY

ISAAC DEPEW

THE DEPEW LINE

1. Francois[1] Du Puy, of the family of Du Puy in France, came from Calais, France, to New York; he was living in 1702. He married, first, in the Dutch Church, New Amsterdam; banns 26 August, 1661; wedded 26 September, 1661, to Geertje Williams, daughter of William Jacobs Van Boerum; she had eight children. Francois married, second, about 1687 to 1689, to Annie Elsten; she had one child.

The nine children of Francois[1] Depew were:

2 + 1. William[2] eldest son; born about 1663 in Bushwick, Long Island, New York; married, banns 10 August, 1688, to "Lysbeth Weyt" or White.

3 2. Jannetje[2] or Jane,[2] born ———; married about 1693 Kellem Ma Korry; possibly the name should be Cory; they had four children; did she marry, second, before 1708 Hendrick Hogencamp, of Tappan, New York?

4 3. Grietje[2] or Margaret,[2] bapt. New York Dutch Church, 1 October, 1671; sponsors, Pieter Parmentier and Sara du Trieux, daughter of Francois dupu and Geertie Williems; married 1694 Jan Waard or Ward or Woedt or Wood, of Haverstraw, New York; they had five children.

5 + 4. Jean[2] or Jan[2] or John,[2] bapt. New York Dutch Church, 20 May, 1674; sponsors, Mr. Hans Kierstede and Margariet Hardenbroek; married, 16 April, 1701, Jannetje (Wiltsie) Hogenkamp.

6 5. A child,[2] bapt. New York Dutch Church, 14 February, 1677; sponsors, Albert Bosch and Elsje Blanck; this child was Maria,[2] who married about 1702 Abraham Hendrickse Van Lent or Lent; they had nine children.

7 6. Sara,[2] bapt. Dutch Church, Flatbush, Long Island, New York, 23 February, 1679; sponsors, Gerrit De Leydekker and Anna Maria ———; married — April, 1704, Herman or Harmen Hendrickse Blauvelt; they had eight children; Harmen Blauvelt widower of Zara Peu; he was born in "Niuw Jorck" and living at Tappan; married 10 October, 1730, Dutch Church, Tarrytown, New York (Number 87), to Catharina Ecker, widow of Nicholas de Vouw; she was born and living in Phillips Burgh, New York.

8 7. Geertje[2] or Gertrude,[2] bapt. Dutch Church, Flatbush, Long Island, New York, 18 September, 1681; sponsors, Jaques La Resiliere and Gertie Simons V. Arsdalen.

9 8. Nicolaes,[2] bapt. New York Dutch Church, 17 October, 1686; sponsors, Nicolaes Dupuy and Catalyntie de Vos; married about 1711 Barbara or Barber ———; they had one child.

10 9. Mary,[2] bapt. New York Dutch Church, 3 March, 1689; one sponsor, Albertus Ringo; daughter of Francois Puy and Annie Elston.

Francois[1] De Pew resided, 14 March, 1661, at "Boswyck," now Bushwick, Brooklyn, New York. In 1677 he was a member of the Dutch Church, Flatbush, Long Island, New York, says Teunis G. Bergen in his 1881 King's County, New York, Settlers. He had a grant of 80-odd acres on Staten Island, New York, 21 December, 1680, on the south side of Fresh Kill; in 1687 he went to Rockland County, New York; in 1702 he went to Westchester County, New York, where he died.

Mr. Frank J. Conkling, of Brooklyn, New York, in the 1901 New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, says: "The study of this family finds the same eccentricities, or variations in nomenclature, as are found in many of the family names of our early settlers. The name is found as Depuis, De Pu, De Py, D'Puw, de Pue, De Puuw, De Puw, D'Puy, Puuw, Du Pre, Du Puy, Du Puis, Dupue, De Puy, etc. We discover, whichever way the scribes in Colonial times, or decision of the owner, had adorned the spelling of the name, that in tracing back to the fountain-head or

MARTHA MITCHELL DEPEW

source in this country, the line will, if brought within the bounds of Colonial New York, lead to either one of two sturdy Huguenots, who, thinking to improve life's fortunes and to exercise religious freedom, packed their belongings and set sail under the flag of Holland to the New Dutch Colony so recently established in the New World, and named New Amsterdam."

The two emigrants were Nicholas Dupuis from Artois, in the Department of Calais, a division of France then bordering on the Netherlands, and Francois Dupuis, a young man from Calais. That they were related seems evident from the fact that Francois named a son Nicholas, evidently for the senior Nicholas, who with his wife stood as god-parents to the infant 17 October, 1686, and, again, both men had land on the Staten Island, and both men went up the Hudson River to Rockland County, New York. Nicholas and Francois were Huguenots. Francois, though younger than Nicholas, was the first to reach the shores of America. His marriage banns, translated, read: "Francoys Dupuis, a young man of Cales, France, and Geertje Willems, young daughter of Amsterdam." This announcement of his coming marriage was a requirement of the times, and is valuable from the fact that the record is the only one found giving the place of his birth. Francois was married one month later in the Dutch Church, "Breucklen," New York, being the fifth marriage now on record, and reads: "26 September 1661 Francois du Puis and Geertie Willems, with certificate from Manhattans"—now New York City; see the 1897 Holland Society Year Book.

See also the Depew note on page 109 of the 1893 Journal of Rev. Silas Constant. Also page 103 of Teunis G. Bergen's 1881 Early Settlers of King's County, New York.

SECOND GENERATION

2. William[2] De Pew (Francois[1]), born about 1663; Marriage banns in Dutch Church, New York, 10 August, 1688; he of Menagh, now Verplank's Point, New York, to Elizabeth or Betty Weyt or White, of Barbadoes, West Indies, but then living near the mouth of the Croton River at a place called Kitchawan.

They had seven children:

11 1. "Abigael,"[3] born about 1689; married about 1704 at Dutch Church, Tarrytown, New York (Number 3), to Pieter Fouseur; had eight children.

12 2. Sara,[3] born about 1692; married Dutch Church, New York, 4 October, 1714, Willem Thiel or Teel or Teil or Dill; had five children.

13 3. Thomas,[3] born about 1696; married, first, about 1717 Cornelia Lendel; had three children; married, second, about 1732 Marietje ———; had one child.

14 4. Anna,[3] bapt. 2 August, 1698, in Dutch Church, Tarrytown, New York (Number 18); sponsors, Hendrick Abramze and wife, Catharina ———; she married ——— Hendrick Van Ess.

15 5. Francoys,[3] bapt. 20 August, 1700, in Dutch Church, Tarrytown, New York (Number 36); sponsors, Jan and Catrina Van Texel; married, 3 June, 1727, Maritil Van Thesel or Van Tassell; had seven children.

16 + 6. SOLOMON,[3] born about 1702; married about 1728 Sarah ———.

17 7. Pieter,[3] bapt. 28 March, 1703, in Dutch Church, Tarrytown, New York (Number 67); sponsors, Celem Quory (or Kellem Quori or Kelm Quorey) and wife, Jannetje (De Pu); married before 1729 Elizabeth Blauvelt; had three children; moved to Tappan, New York.

5. Jan[1] or John[2] De Pew (Francois.), bapt. 20 May, 1674; alive 1722; married in Dutch Church, Tappan, New York, 16 April, 1701, to Jannetje Wiltse, widow of Myndert Hendrickse (Hogencamp); she was bapt. 7 January, 1663, in Dutch Church, Kingston, New York; see Wiltse Family.

They had two children:

27 1. Geertje,[3] bapt. 14 October, 1702, in Dutch Church, Tappan, New York (Number 67); sponsors, Jan Waard and Sara De Puw; married there 1 January, 1720, John Concklin or Jan Cankely; they had three children.

28 + 2. **John,**[3] born 24 October, 1705, per Family Bible; married about 1733, Elizabeth ———.

John[2] De Pew lived in Haverstraw, New York, as per 13 June, 1702, census of Orange County, New York: "John D'Puy of Haverstraw and Janneke, his wife, 3 male children, 3 gerls, no slaves"; see volume one, page 366, of E. B. O'Callaghan's 1849 Documentary History of New York State; these were the wife's six Hogenkamp children. On the 1712 Census of Orange County, New York, John Pew and wife ——— of Haverstraw, New York, two children at home, a boy and a girl, both under 16 years of age; see Manuscript LVII in Albany, New York.

The Tappan, New York, Dutch Church records show Jan Puuw and Jannetie Wiltsee were sponsors at two baptisms:

1. Jannetie Talema, bapt. (187) 30 August, 1712, daughter of Teunis Talema and wife, Margrietie Hogenkamp.

2. Jenneke Hogenkamp, bapt. (207) 14 October; born 28 September, 1713; daughter of Hendrick Hogenkamp and wife, Teuntie Krom.

THIRD GENERATION

16. Solomon[3] De Pew (William,[2] Francois[1]), born about 1702; died 18 October, 1785, aged 83 years, in Cortlandtown, Westchester County, New York; married about 1728 Sarah ———, born about 1705; died 30 December, 1783, aged 78 years, in Cortlandtown.

They had six children, as per Family Bible:

1. Abraham,[4] born about 1729; died young.
2. William,[4] born about 1731; died young.

84 3. Sarah,[4] born about 1733; no more trace.

4. Solomon,[4] born about 1735; died young.

85 5. **Mary,**[4] born 9 September, 1737; married 30 April, 1756, Henry[4] De Pew; number 93.

86 6. John,[4] born 4 June, 1740; no more trace.

Solomon[3] De Pew lived near Pue Pond, Cortlandtown, Westchester County, New York, which was named after him, and owned land there.

28. John[3] De Pew (Jan,[2] Francois[1]), born 24 October, 1705, probably in Tappan, Rockland County, New York; died 28 June, 1783, in Cortlandtown, Westchester County, New York; married about 1733 Elizabeth ———.

They had five children, as per Family Bible:

93 + 1. Henry,[4] born 6 June, 1734; married 30 April, 1756, Mary[4] De Pew; number 85.

2. Elizabeth,[4] born 8 May, 1735; died 10 June, 1742.

3. Sarah,[4] born 18 September, 1736; died 23 July, 1738.

94 4. Jane,[4] born 4 May, 1738; no more trace.

95 5. Geertie,[4] born 25 June, 1746; no more trace.

Administration on the estate of John Depew, of Dutchess County, New York, a soldier in Cortland's Regiment, was granted 11 August, 1791, to Benjamin Pelton and Philip Pelton and John Trattafas, all of Dutchess County; see file box 54, Surrogate's Office, Poughkeepsie, New York. The Registry of Deeds, at Poughkeepsie, New York, liber 6, page 314, of Mortgages, show that Benjamin Pelton, of Frederickstown, Dutchess County, New York, 10 October, 1793, indentured for one hundred and eleven pounds, three shillings, and five pence, to Zephaniah Platt and John Bailey, both of "poughkeepsie," five hundred acres of land in Phillipstown; bounds, one chain and forty links in course North, fifty-five degrees and thirty minutes by the road that leads from Shenadore to Peekskill Hollow; Robinson's long lot; "pettit" meadow; Samuel Yeoman's field. Liber 7, page 211, Mortgages, Benjamin Pelton, of Frederickstown, Dutchess County, New York, 10 October, 1793, indentured for one hundred and eleven pounds, three shillings, and five pence, to Zephaniah Platt and John Bailey, both of "poughkeepsie town," five hundred acres of land in Phillipstown on the road that leads from Shenadore to "peekskill" Hollow.

The above is the land, one thousand acres, that was owned by John[3] De Pew and his son, Henry[4] De Pew, and his grandson, Abraham[5] De Pew. Abraham[5] De Pew had an orchard and meadow field (kept for fodder) back of Haverstraw, New York, across the Hudson.

The 1898 printed book, New York in the Revolution, by James A. Roberts, Comptroller, pages 210 and 211, Westchester County, New York, Militia: third regiment, Colonel Pierre Van Cortland, commissioned 19 October, 1775; enlisted men, Abraham Depue and Hennery Depue and John De Pue; pages 144 and 145, The Militia of Dutchess County, New York, Sixth Regiment, Colonel Morris Graham; enlisted men, Abraham Depue and Peter De Pue; page 146, Robert Johnson and Robert Johnston; page 267, Westchester County, New York, Militia, Land Bounty Rights, Third Regiment, Captain Samuel Haight; enlisted men, Abraham De Peu, James De Pew; page 204, Westchester County, New York, Militia, First Regiment, Colonel Joseph Drake and Colonel James Hamman; enlisted men, Henry De Pew; pages 207 and 208, Westchester County, New York, Militia, Second Regiment, Colonel Thomas Thomas; enlisted men, Arbaham Depew.

FOURTH GENERATION

93. Henry[4] De Pew (John,[3] Jan,[2] Francois[1]), born 6 June, 1734; died 16 May, 1788, in Cortlandtown, Westchester County, New York; buried 19 May, 1788; funeral held by Reverend Silas Constant (see his printed Journal); married 30 April, 1756, Mary[4] De Pew (number 85), born 9 September, 1737; died 14 August, 1789, in Cortlandtown, New York.

They had five children, as per Family Bible:

209 1. Esther,[5] born 29 November, 1757; no more trace.

2. Henry,[5] born 4 February, 1759; died young.

210 3. John,[5] born 3 June, 1761; probably married about 1782 Martha Mandeville; they had seven children.

211 + 4. **Abraham,**[5] born 10 October, 1762; married, first, 4 February, 1783, Mary Crab; married, second, 13 November, 1787, Catherine Cranckheit.

212 5. Nancy,[5] born 23 June, 1766; married 5 October, 1789, Stephen Weeks.

The following important document explains itself here:

Fredericks Town 6th Augt. 1791

Sir)

Letters of Administration having been
Granted some years past unto my father
Henry Depu upon the Estate of John Depu
Deceased and the said Henry Depu being dead &
that before the Estate were Wholly settled I do
hereby request you to grant Letters of Administra
tion upon the said John Depu (deceased) Estate
unto Benjamin Pelton or such instruction
as he may require in my behalf

(signed)
Abraham Depu

Witness's Present
Isaac Everitt
Roland Bailey
Phil. Pelton

Gilbert Livingston Esq.
Surrogate for ye County of Dutches
Dutchess County Ss Be it remembered that on the eleventh day
of August 1791 personally appeared before me the subscriber
Philip Pelton and on oath declared that he did see Abraham
Depu sign & delivered the renunciation as his volun-
-tary act & deed . . .

Gilbert Livingston Surrogate

Renunciation of administration on the estate of John Depu

FIFTH GENERATION

211. Abraham[5] De Pew (Henry,[4] John,[3] Jan,[2] Francois[1]), born 10 October, 1762; died 26 December, 1838, aged 76 years and 2 months, in Peekskill, New York; buried in the old Van Cortland or St. Peter's cemetery, Peekskill, New York; married, first, 4 February, 1783, Mary Crab; she died 28 December, 1786, leaving one child; married, second, by Rev-

erend Silas Constant, 13 November, 1787, Catherine Crankheit, born 6 August, 1765; died 17 August, 1847, in Peekskill, New York; daughter of Captain James and Esther (Lent) Crankheit.

Abraham[5] had one child by his first wife:

1. Sarah,[6] born 23 January, 1784; bapt. ——— in Dutch Church, Cortlandtown, New York; sponsors, Hercules Lent and Wyntie Van Tessel; died 6 June, 1787.

Abraham[5] had eight children by his second wife, as per the Family Bible; see page 109 of the printed Journal of Reverend Silas Constant.

355 2. Esther,[6] born 27 June, 1789; bapt. Dutch Church, Cortlandtown, New York, 18 September, 1791; sponsors, Jacobus and Esther Kranckheid; married ——— Isaac Denike, Jr.; they had two children.

356 3. James Kronkright,[6] born 25 August, 1791; bapt. ———, 1793; no sponsors; married ——— Mary Denike; she died 1 May, 1849; he died 28 June, 1848; they had five children.

357 4. Nancy,[6] born 12 September, 1794; died single 6 January, 1868, in Peekskill, New York; she is called Anna on the Dutch Church records of Cortlandtown, New York; she made her will 25 February, 1860; proved 25 January, 1872, at White Plains, New York, Surrogate, liber 59, page 59.

358 5. Elizabeth,[6] born 6 February, 1796; died single 19 December, 1869, in Peekskill, New York; she made her will 25 January, 1860; proved 2 April, 1870, at White Plains, New York, Surrogate, liber 57, page 586.

359 6. Henry Weeks,[6] born 18 May, 1798; died 2 September, 1850; married, first, ———, Mary W——— Tier; she was born 3 January, 1808; died 3 March, 1839; she had one child, Mary; married, second, in Dutch Church, Cortlandtown, New York, 30 January, 1842, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth, widow of John Hait; she was born a Dusenbury; she had one child, Louise; Henry made his will 2 September, 1850; proved 1 October, 1850, at White Plains, New York, Surrogate, liber 52, page 510.

360 + 7. Isaac,[6] born 9 August, 1800; married 26 December, 1832, Martha Minot Mitchell.

361 8. Charles Augustus G——,[6] born 6 September, 1804; died 4 November, 1877; married, first, in the spring of 1833, Matilda Akin Doty, born in Albany, New York, 19 March, 1811; died 26 November, 1869, in Peekskill, New York; she had three children; married, second, ———, 1871, Harriet Doty, born 19 January, 1816; they were sisters; Charles was a bank president, and made his will 11 August, 1873; proved 24 November, 1877, at White Plains, New York, Surrogate, liber 83, page 558.

His children were:

Augusta—married Edward Gleason.

They had one child:

Edwardina A. Gleason.

Harriet Louise—married John W. Hait.

They had two children:

Louise—married Henry P. Dain;

Mary—married Charles Fuller.

Hettie—married Henry W. Searle.

They had two children:

Charles D.—married Mary L. Porter;

Harrison Albert.

362 9. Morris,[6] born 3 February, 1809; died single 8 November, 1841.

Abraham[5] De Pew lived on the Post Road and Mill Street, in Peekskill, New York, at the time of his death. Abraham[5] Depew enlisted in the Revolutionary Army when aged 16 years and served in the company of Captain James Cronckheit. He was a deeply religious man and had daily scripture reading and prayer, both morning and night. He was a great admirer of the Reverend Silas Constant.

The 1790 Census, New York State, page 197, Cortland Town. Westchester County, Abraham Depew, Jr., one male 16 years old and upwards;

no males under 16 years of age; two free white females; no other persons; no slaves. His home was then between those of Henry Depew and James Depew. Abraham[5] Depew made his will 22 December, 1838; proved 28 January, 1839, at White Plains, New York, Surrogate, liber V, page 207.

SIXTH GENERATION

360. Isaac[6] Depew (Abraham,[5] Henry,[4] John,[3] Jan,[2] François[1]), born 9 August, 1800; died 15 March, 1869, in Peekskill, New York; married 26 December, 1832, Martha Minot Mitchell, born 2 August, 1810; died 26 March, 1885; see the Mitchell Family.

They had five children:

507 + 1. **Chauncey Mitchell,**[7] born 23 April, 1834; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

508 + 2. William Beverly,[7] born 8 May, 1837; married 1 February, 1865, Helen Ganson.

509 + 3. Lawrence Isaac,[7] born 6 September, 1839; married ———, Frances Matilda Copland.

510 + 4. Catharine,[7] born 8 September, 1843; married 2 September, 1868, Albert Strang, M.D.

511 + 5. Anna Mitchell,[7] born 6 December, 1844; married 20 June, 1865, William Henry Paulding.

Isaac[6] Depew made his will 7 August, 1866; proved 27 April, 1869, at White Plains, New York, liber 57, page 298.

SEVENTH GENERATION

507. Honorable Chauncey Mitchell[7] Depew (Isaac,[6] Abraham,[5] Henry,[4] John,[3] Jan,[2] Francois[1]), born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, in New York City, to Elise Ann Hegeman, born 16 November, 1848; died New York City, 7 May, 1893; daughter of William and Eliza Johnston (Niven) Hegeman; she had one

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GRADUATE OF YALE UNIVERSITY IN 1856

of Willem Jacobs Van Boerum. He was living at this time in Bushwick, east of Brooklyn, but in 1677 is recorded a member of the Dutch Church at Flatbush. In 1687 he is at Haverstraw, now in Rockland County, New York; in 1702 he crossed the Hudson River and came into Westchester County, New York, and settled on a tract originally purchased from the Indians in 1685, under a license from Governor Dongan. Though this tract fell eventually within the political limits of the Manor of Cortland, Westchester County, New York, erected in 1697, its soil was held in fee by its proprietors, from one of whom it was named Ryke's Patent, Ryke being the Dutch abbreviation of Richard. Part of this Patent, on which the village of Peekskill, New York, was founded in 1764, belonged to the ancestors of Chauncey M. Depew.

The surname Du Puy has undergone many changes in its passage through Dutch into English, and we find it recorded as Dupuis, Dupui, Dupuy, Depee, Depuy, De Pue, Depu, Depew, etc. John, a grand-son of the original Francois, was born 24 October, 1705: Abraham Depew, grand-son of this John, was born 10 October, 1762, and married Catherine, daughter of Captain James Cronkite, and became the great-grand-father of Chauncey Mitchell Depew. Abraham Depew enlisted in 1777 in the Third Regiment of the Manor of Cortland, commanded by Colonel Pierre Van Cortland, and subsequently, on the election of Colonel Van Cortland as Lieutenant-Governor of New York State, by Colonel Drake, and served until his discharge as a corporal in 1780, at the close of the war. Abraham Depew, Captain James Cronkite and the Reverend Josiah Sherman, Captain and Chaplain of the Seventh Connecticut Line were ancestors who served in the Army under Washington during the Revolutionary War.

Mr. Depew's New England affiliations are derived from his mother, who was born Martha Minot Mitchell, daughter of Chauncey Root and Anna MacArthur (Johnston) Mitchell.

Chauncey Root Mitchell, a distinguished lawyer of Westchester County, New York, and afterwards of Delaware County, New York, where he was until his death the partner of the famous lawyer and statesman, General Erastus Root, was noted for ability as an advocate and orator. Anna MacArthur Johnston was the daughter of Judge Robert Johnston of Putnam County, New York, for many years State Senator and Judge.

The Judge was a large landed proprietor, owning Lake Mahopac in Putnam County and much of the country around it. Mrs. Depew's grand-father was the Reverend Justus Mitchell, a lineal descendant of Major Matthew Mitchell, who came to New England in 1633 from Halifax, Yorkshire, England. Reverend Justus Mitchell married Martha Sherman, a daughter of Reverend Josiah Sherman and his wife Martha Minot, and a niece of the Honorable Roger Sherman, Signer of the Declaration of Independence. Martha Sherman was fifth in descent from Captain John Sherman, who was born in Dedham, County Essex, England, in 1615, and who married Martha Palmer, daughter of William and Ann Palmer.

Mr. Depew's New England ancestry thus includes, besides the Mitchells and the Shermans, the blood of the Palmers, Winships, Wellingtons, Minots, and Johnstons, all notable families in the New World. He is descended also from a sister of the Reverend Henry Dunster, the first President of Harvard College. His mother, from whom he derived many of the characteristics that have conduced to his success, was of marked personal beauty, varied accomplishment, and social prominence. She died in 1885.

Peekskill, New York, Mr. Depew's natal place, named after Jan Peek, an early Dutch navigator, has now a population of more than fifteen thousand. The Depew homestead, a picturesque building with a portico supported by Ionic columns, is still in possession of the family, and Mr. Depew, although his residence is in New York City, delights to call this house and Peekskill his home. The country around it is replete with historic and patriotic associations, especially those connected with the Arnold and André episode, treated so masterfully in one of his orations (see the printed 1896 Orations and After-Dinner Speeches of Chauncey M. Depew, page 231), and doubtless had its influence in forming his character in youth.

The favorable situation of Peekskill on the east bank of the Hudson made it the market for the country back of it as far as the Connecticut State line, and the shipping-point of its produce to New York, from which it is distant about forty miles. The transportation of freight, wholly by the river, was controlled, almost entirely, by Isaac Depew and his brother, both energetic farmers and merchants. There were no railroads in those days, but the New York and Albany steamboats, of rival lines, were always

a subject of interest, attracting crowds to the bank as they passed up or down the river, often racing. Each boat had its partisans, and Vanderbilt and Drew, the principal owners, were popular heroes with the youth of the village, among whom young Depew was by no means backward. These boats and his father's business led him early to take an interest in the transportation problem, to which in later years he devoted so much time and successful study.

The boy's first instruction was received from his mother, a lady of rare education and culture. He was next put in charge of Mrs. Westbrook, the wife of an able and well-informed clergyman, who had a small school for children under ten. Through the training thus received the apt pupil, who was also an omnivorous reader, became informed beyond his years on the events and political issues of the past and present, and was often able to confound the village oracles who expounded their views at the post-office, grocery, bank or drug store. Regarded as a prodigy, he became a leader among his fellows, who looked up to him as one who gave unmistakable promise of future brilliancy and usefulness.

The period between his tenth and eighteenth years was passed at the Peekskill Academy, an old-fashioned institution designed primarily to prepare boys for a business career, and its students were expected to go out early into the world of work. Isaac Depew had placed his son there in the hope that he would join him in his business, but the youth, influenced probably by his mother and the instructions of Dr. Westbrook, had visions of a more ambitious career. Fortunately these visions were aided by the advice of Judge Thomas Nelson, son of the Honorable William Nelson, of Peekskill, who remarked to the elder Depew one evening: "You ought to send Chauncey to college." This was the entering wedge, and the father, after a season of deliberation, concluded to take the Judge's advice, though when Yale College was suggested, he interposed objections. An old-fashioned business man and a Jackson Democrat, he had the distrust of Yankees characteristic of a "Hudson River Dutchman," and a reader of Irving and Cooper. But the wishes of his wife, whose father and grandfather were of Yale, and whose descent from New England progenitors naturally turned her preferences in that direction, finally prevailed, and Chauncey was sent to Yale.

He entered college in 1852, and was graduated in 1856, in a class that

became known as the "Famous Class of 1856," partly on account of the general good standing of its members in the various professions, and especially because it had two representatives on the Bench of the United States Supreme Court at Washington, viz., Henry Billings Brown and David Josiah Brewer. In this class, consisting of some one hundred and twenty-five men, Depew soon made his mark, winning his way to the front largely through personal attractions, but particularly by his gift as a speaker, which made him the orator of the class. He seldom lost an opportunity to enter into debate and always acquitted himself creditably. His classmates still remember with pride his effort in the debate between the two societies, Linonia and Brothers of Unity, in which he appeared as the champion of the former with Wayne MacVeagh of the Class of 1853.

Depew's personal appearance at this period was striking. He was taller than many of his classmates and had sharp, well-chiselled features marked by the prominent aquiline nose still characteristic of him. His abundant yellow hair was worn long, in the fashion of the time, nearly reaching his shoulders. He always dressed well, exhibiting a penchant for elaborately tied cravats decorated with the pin of his secret society.

Depew came to College a Democrat. Like his father and other members of the family, he belonged to the conservative wing of the party willing to leave the slavery question in abeyance, nicknamed in New York State "Old Hunkers" to distinguish them from the "Barnburners," or "Free Soil" Democrats, who were opposed to any further extension of slavery into the Territories. There were three Presidential candidates in the field in Depew's first year in College, in 1852: Franklin Pierce, the nominee of the National Democratic Party, General Winfield Scott of the Whig Party, and John P. Hale of the Free Soil Democrats. In the frequent debates on the campus, in which the old topics of Tariff, Internal Improvements, and National Bank had given place to the more burning questions of the day, the Fugitive Slave Law, Personal Liberty Bills, and the extension of Slavery, Depew at first upheld the traditional politics of his family, but with the trend of events his principles gradually underwent a change. In 1853 the famous Kansas-Nebraska Bill caused the disintegration of the old parties and a formation on new lines in relation to the slavery question. The eloquent discussions of the many phases of these questions by the Reverend Dr. Bacon from the pulpit of the Centre Church, and of Wendell

Phillips, George William Curtis, William Lloyd Garrison, and other famous anti-slavery orators from public platforms in New Haven, aroused in Depew a consciousness that he was on the wrong side of the great questions of the day and finally caused him to repudiate the principles in which he had been educated and to cast his lot with the "Anti-Nebraska Men." When early in 1856 the Anti-Nebraska Men adopted the name Republican Party, later characterized by Democrats with a contemptuous addition as "Black Republican," Depew transferred his allegiance to the new party; and when, in June, John Charles Fremont, of California, whose explorations in the West had won him the title of the "Path-finder," was made the Republican standard bearer, Depew enlisted and became an enthusiastic supporter.

Depew had scarcely received his degree when he threw himself heart and soul in the canvass in support of Fremont and Dayton, making speeches in their behalf and beginning his political career which made so prominent a figure in every succeeding Presidential campaign. As he himself has recorded, his defection from parental principles nearly broke his father's heart and caused him to shed tears of mortification when his son first appeared on a Republican platform in his native village.

After leaving Yale College Depew entered the law office of the Honorable William Nelson as a student, in 1858 was admitted to the Bar, and in the following year began in Peekskill the practice of his profession, in which he soon demonstrated his ability. But his early interest in politics did not desert him and seemed for a time to interfere seriously with his business. In 1858 he was elected a delegate to the Republican State Convention, and has been elected to every State Convention, with but few exceptions, since; he was one of the four Delegates-at-Large from this State (New York) to the Republican National Conventions of 1888, 1892, 1896, 1900, 1904, and a delegate in 1908, 1912, and 1916.

In 1860 he took the stump for Lincoln and Hamlin, making many speeches in many sections of the country. He was then only twenty-six years old, but his skill as an orator and his careful analysis of the great questions at issue showed that his ability and judgment were in advance of his years. In 1861 he was elected a member of the New York State Assembly from the Third Westchester District, in which the Democrats had usually had a good working majority, a high compliment to his personal

popularity. In this position he exhibited such intelligence, industry, and tact, and watched so carefully over the interests of his constituents that he was re-elected in 1862; at the commencement of the Legislative Session of 1863 he was named in caucus as his party's candidate for speaker. That year the New York Assembly was evenly divided politically: by Mr. Depew withdrawing as a candidate, his party friends voted for the successful candidate, who classified himself as an "Independent Democrat." Depew acted as speaker *pro tem* during part of the session, was chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means, as such leader of the majority on the floor, and received other honors unusual for one so young in years and experience.

In 1863 Mr. Depew was put on the Republican State (New York) ticket as candidate for Secretary of State. In the previous election the Democrats had won a signal victory under their standard bearer, Horatio Seymour, one of the purest and ablest statesmen New York has produced, and in order to insure success the Republicans were obliged not only to exercise care in the selection of candidates but also to put forth their most earnest efforts to overcome the prestige of Governor Seymour's popularity. But Mr. Depew was equal to the occasion. He won a notable victory, with a majority of thirty thousand. He declined a renomination for this office owing to business interests.

When Andrew Johnson succeeded to the Presidency on the death of President Abraham Lincoln, one of his earliest acts was to reward Mr. Depew for his services to the party. He made out his commission as Collector of the Port of New York, then one of the most lucrative gifts within the President's bestowal; but before he had sent it to the Senate for confirmation he became incensed against Edwin D. Morgan, then United States Senator from New York, because he refused to vote to sustain his veto of the Civil Rights Bill, and angrily tore up the document. Later in President Johnson's administration, William H. Seward, then Secretary of State, secured the appointment of Mr. Depew as United States Minister to Japan, and it was confirmed by the Senate, but after holding the matter under advisement for a month, the position was declined for family reasons.

While thus apparently turning his back on a career that offered the most flattering prospects, Mr. Depew felt it his duty to withdraw from politics

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SECRETARY OF STATE OF NEW YORK, 1863

and to devote himself assiduously to his chosen profession, the law. This he was enabled to do with a greater promise of success than in his earlier days, for the experience won in his political career brought with it a confidence in himself and his resources and a matured knowledge of men and of affairs that made him the equal of any among his contemporaries, even of his superiors in years. About this time he attracted the attention of Cornelius Vanderbilt, whose success in steamboat navigation had won him the popular sobriquet of "Commodore," and who had already laid the foundation of the great railway system afterwards known as the "Vanderbilt System." Mr. Depew, who had won the friendship of the Commodore's son, William H. Vanderbilt, was surprised one day by an offer of a position as Attorney in the railway service.

"Politics don't pay, Chauncey," said the Commodore. "The business of the future in this country is railroading." This settled the question of Mr. Depew's future and he at once accepted the offer and applied himself to the study of railroad transportation, in which he won so signal a success. In 1866 he became the attorney for the New York and Harlem Railroad Company, and in 1869, when this road was consolidated with the New York Central Railroad with Commodore Vanderbilt at its head, Mr. Depew was chosen attorney for the new corporation and later became a member of its Board of Directors. As the Vanderbilt system expanded Mr. Depew's interests and duties increased in a corresponding degree, and in 1875 he was appointed General Counsel for the entire system and elected a Director in each road of the roads of which it was composed.

In 1872, at the earnest solicitation of Horace Greeley, Mr. Depew permitted the use of his name as a candidate for Lieutenant-Governor on the Liberal Republican or Greeley ticket, and shared, as he had probably expected, in the defeat of that party. He acted with the Republican Party the next year, and has acted with that party every year since.

Two years later he was chosen by the Legislature as a Regent of the State University, and also as one of the Commissioners to build the State Capitol at Albany.

In 1881, when the famous quarrel with President James A. Garfield was followed by the resignation from the United States Senate of Roscoe Conkling and Thomas Collier Platt, Mr. Depew was a favorite candidate for the succession for the unexpired term of Mr. Platt, and would probably

have won if the assassination of President Garfield had not thrilled the nation with horror and brought about a termination of the long struggle. In withdrawing his name, Mr. Depew issued a statement urging that selections be made without further conflict and in harmony, that "Neither the State nor the party can afford to have New York unrepresented in the National Councils. A great crime has plunged the Nation into sorrow, and in the midst of the prayers and the tears of the whole people, supplicating for the recovery and weeping over the wound of the President, this partisan strife should cease."

Five years later, when his party controlled a majority of the State Legislature, he was the party choice for the United States Senatorship. Many business and professional duties obliged him to decline the honor.

The resignation of William H. Vanderbilt from the presidency of the New York Central had led meanwhile to a reorganization of the company, in which Mr. James H. Rutter was made president and Mr. Depew was made second vice-president; in 1885, on the death of President James H. Rutter, Mr. Depew was elevated to the presidency, which latter office he held for thirteen years, acting also as president over most of the companies allied to the Vanderbilt system; he was also a director in twenty-eight additional lines. On his resignation of the presidency in 1898, he was made chairman of the Board of Directors of the Vanderbilt system of railroads, a position he still holds.

In 1888, when Mr. Depew was a Delegate-at-Large from this State (New York) to the Republican National Convention, he received the seventy votes from the State of New York for the Presidency. On subsequent ballots the vote was increased to ninety-nine. It was at his urgent request that his name was withdrawn, and his friends supported Benjamin Harrison, who was finally nominated. After election Mr. Harrison tendered to Mr. Depew any place in his Cabinet except as Secretary of State, which had been promised to Mr. James G. Blaine, but Mr. Depew felt obliged to decline.

In 1892, at the Republican National Convention, held at Minneapolis, when most of the national leaders of the party were opposed to the renomination of President Benjamin Harrison, Mr. Depew led President Harrison's forces and made many speeches in that city, preceding the sessions of the Convention, to create an opinion favorable to Harrison's

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PRESIDENT NEW YORK CENTRAL R.R., 1885

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renomination, and in the Convention he spoke most eloquently advocating the renomination. President Benjamin Harrison attributed his success in the Convention in a great part to Mr. Depew.

To show his appreciation the President invited Mr. Depew to accept the place in his Cabinet of Secretary of State, made vacant by the resignation of Mr. James G. Blaine.

Again Mr. Depew for business reasons was obliged to decline this new and great honor.

In addition to his railway and political engagements, exacting enough to occupy the entire time of a less active man, Mr. Depew had numerous social and semi-social duties.

He is a director of many financial, fiduciary, and other corporations and trusts, and a member of societies too numerous to mention here. Among the many may be named the following: In New York, the Huguenot Society, the Society of the Cincinnati, the Sons of the American Revolution, the Union League, the Metropolitan Club, the Century Club, the Holland Society, the New England Society, the Colonial Wars Society, Kane Lodge. Masons, and 33rd degree in the Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, the St. Nicholas Society, the American Bar Association, the New York Bar Association, the Westchester County Bar Association, the Republican Club, the Lotos Club, the Players' Club, the Transportation Club, the University Club, the Phi Beta Kappa Club, the Psi Upsilon Club, Lafayette Post, the New York Chamber of Commerce, the New York Yacht Club, the Automobile Club of America, the Tuxedo Club. He was for many years in succession elected President of the Yale Alumni Association, declining a re-election after a decade of service, and he was for twelve years a member of the Yale Corporation; for seven successive years, too, he was President of the Union League Club, a longer term than was ever held by any other, and on declining further election he was made an honorary life member. Mr. Depew is also member of the Yale Chapter of the Phi Beta Kappa, of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, and of the Senior Society of Skull and Bones, one of the most exclusive of those at Yale.

In Washington, D. C., he is a member of the Metropolitan Club, the Chevy Chase Club, the Country Club, the Alibi Club, and the University Club.

Mr. Depew was Adjutant of the 18th regiment of the New York

National Guard. This regiment was mustered into the United States service and served during the Gettysburg campaign. He was afterwards promoted to be Colonel and Judge Advocate of the fifth division of the New York National Guard. He was under the law retired at the age of sixty-four and placed upon the retired list.

In 1899 Mr. Depew was elected a United States Senator representing the State of New York, being the unanimous choice of the Republican majority in the Legislature; in 1905 he was re-elected. In all he served in the Senate twelve years; at the end of the last term his party friends in the Legislature of 1912 voted unanimously in favor of giving him a third term, but it so happened that his party did not have the necessary majority in the Legislature of that year—though the intention was good, the votes were lacking, and the honor went to another, of opposite political faith. Mr. Depew as a candidate for United States Senator has received the ballots of the members of his party in the State Legislature more often than any other citizen of the United States—namely, sixty ballots, one each day for sixty days in 1881, and sixty-four during forty-five days in 1911.

Though burdened with many responsibilities Mr. Depew always finds time for rest and recreation. This is not only because he displays a phenomenal capacity for the disposal of work, but because he so systematizes his labors that one occupation is never permitted to interfere with another. His rest and recreation are found rather in change of occupation than in the repose which most men seek after their labors, and he returns from reading and study to weightier cares refreshed and reinvigorated.

Mr. Depew's chief recreation is public speaking. "Speech-making is a tonic to me," he has said, "and not an occupation of wear and tear. It gets the mind into another channel and answers the same purpose as the Greek and Latin translation of Mr. Gladstone; as horse-driving did to Commodore Vanderbilt, and as cards do to many business men. The difference between my recreation and that of other business men is that mine is all in public." What would be a subject of anxiety and of long and hard labor to most men is but a necessary diversion to him. His more important orations and addresses are dictated to a stenographer and typewritten, though his memory is so tenacious that he never uses notes in delivery; but many of his after-dinner speeches are extemporaneous, born of the time and the occasion, for he has the rare talent of thinking while on his

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feet and is never at a loss for a word or a simile. At the Republican National Convention in Chicago, 1916, Mr. Depew gave brilliant evidence of his wonderful ability and felicity in addressing an enormous audience at a moment's notice. Called suddenly to the platform, he delivered one of the best of his many excellent speeches. Sometimes Mr. Depew has made addresses that were mirth-provoking from beginning to end; but oftener he has veiled some serious intent behind the mask of raillery; and as often, again, has he spoken on questions whose gravity has forced his laughter-loving side into complete retirement. Mr. Depew has often been called one of the best after-dinner speakers, but such characterization, though eminently true, does him an injustice, for that is but one phase of his many-sided eloquence. The author of "Off Hand Sketches of Prominent New Yorkers," speaking of Mr. Depew, says, "The characteristic of Mr. Depew's speaking is that it does not depend upon verbal jokes nor funny stories for its success. It is the true humor which grows naturally out of the subject, and is based upon a common substratum of common sense."

No man in the United States, perhaps in all the world, has attended so many public dinners as Mr. Depew, that is, where speeches were made. In his time he has been at some 8,000 banquets, as he estimates. Though eighty-three years of age, he is to-day as young and alert as a man of half his age; in fact more so than many of them. He has formulated his own rules for right living and has written them down. He says: "I have seen a flow of champagne suggestive of Niagara, but I have never been submerged. One rule I have followed for forty years—I pick out of each bill of fare what I would have eaten if I had stayed at home. At a very large dinner, I do not take the oysters. I merely touch the soup. I skip the fish. I skip all dishes upon which the chef has exhausted his art. I eat the roast if it is lamb or a fowl, and skip it if it is beef. If there is terrapin, I take that, because it is very digestible, and I take the game. I do not smoke, and I never drink anything but champagne, and a very little of that. The next day everything with me—head and vitality—is as usual.

"There never was a man yet, unless he became dependent upon alcohol, whom drink did not dull or deaden. Most of the great speakers that I have known never touch anything at dinner. They have told me that their mental processes would not work until at least five hours after

a meal, unless the digestive processes were over. I never was troubled that way.

"A curious thing about public men going to a dinner to deliver an address is the way in which many of them will lose a national reputation. I have seen half a dozen of the finest reputations in the country go to pieces at a banquet in New York because the man spoke too long and did not relieve his speech, because he thought it beneath his dignity to give a display of humor. I remember two dinners in New York where the principal speakers were men of national reputation, and there were six others to come after them, also of national reputation. They emptied the hall, and when they closed there were very few present except the officers and the band. The other speakers had also fled.

"I have never experimented with strange food. My health and longevity are due more than anything else to the fact that I have always been very careful what got inside of me."

At dinners in the White House many important public measures are decided.

In an address delivered by him before the Montauk Club of Brooklyn, New York, at a dinner given by that club on April 26, 1913, in celebration of his seventy-ninth birthday, Senator Depew in speaking of goodfellowship at dinners, in part, said: "I have met most of the distinguished men and women of my time, in this and other countries, and with scarcely an exception the best I ever knew of them occurred at dinner.

"Judge Robertson, of Westchester County, New York, and I were invited by Secretary of State William H. Seward to dine with him in Washington on our way to the Republican National Convention which renominated President Abraham Lincoln. That dinner changed the vice-president from Daniel S. Dickinson, of New York, to Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, and made a different chapter in American history."

Though Mr. Depew has not, until late in life, filled any important national position, he is probably better known, both at home and abroad, than many men of world-wide reputation. With a few exceptions, he is the best known American living to-day, and his yearly visits to Europe have made his personality familiar to almost everybody, from crowned heads to the common people. His popularity is owing partly to his accessibility, for, unlike most prominent men of affairs, he does not hedge himself

in with impenetrable dignity, but is as ready to welcome the employees as the directors of his company; and partly because the kindness of his heart prompts such accessibility and makes him a friend of every reporter that comes to him for an "item of news."

Mr. Depew's orations and addresses are virtually a history of the past half century; and not only a mere record of events, but a political, industrial, commercial, educational, and social picture of the period in which he has been one of the most conspicuous figures. We must not forget, too, to note that he has found time to edit a series of the greatest orations of the world in twenty-four volumes, and a massive work entitled "One Hundred Years of American Commerce," a series of articles illustrating the progress of the country during the century. The latter work was published in 1895.

He received three-fourths of the Republican vote in the New York Legislature for United States Senator in 1877, but withdrew in favor of Warner Miller.

Mr. Depew received his A.M. in course, and in 1887, when he delivered the annual address to the Yale Law School, he was given the honorary degree of LL.D. In the following year he was elected a member of the Yale Corporation, a position which he held by re-election until 1906.

Mr. Depew was elected by the Legislature in 1874 Regent of the University of the State of New York and held the position for thirty-four years. He was also elected by the Alumni for two terms of six years each a member of the Corporation of Yale University.

It is almost needless to say that in Mr. Depew's long service in the United States Senate he won the praise not only of his native State of New York but of the Nation for his ability and his grasp of the great questions of the day. He was more successful than almost anyone in either House in getting bills passed relating to his State.

The Montauk Club of Brooklyn, New York, has indulged in the delightful habit of giving a dinner in celebration of Senator Depew's birthday for many years. On Saturday evening, April 28, 1917, the club gave its twenty-sixth annual "Depew Birthday Dinner," and in recognition of the high honor paid him on the eighty-third anniversary of the day of his birth, Senator Depew, as usual, delivered one of his instructive and happy orations.

His unfailing geniality and sincerity of spirit, with his flashing wit and his brilliant and forcible diction, has placed him in the front rank of popular post-prandial speakers of the United States.

In 1894, there was published "Life and Later Speeches of Chauncey M. Depew," a volume of forty speeches and 510 pages. Mr. Joseph B. Gilder, in his introduction, tells us: "Few living men have been called upon to fill so many offices of honor and responsibility, but still fewer, perhaps, have waived so many opportunities." "The fact that he himself is more eminent than any of his ancestors, though several of them were not without honor in their day, has not bated a jot or tittle of the regard in which Mr. Depew holds them—any more than the fact that Peekskill boasts no other citizen so famous as himself diminishes his just pride in his birthplace." "The speech in which he informed the Convention that he was not a candidate for the Presidency (of the United States), was one of the briefest, most forcible, and most dignified that he had ever made; yet he had never made one which gave so little satisfaction to his hearers, for it was felt that the group of able and available candidates was grievously lessened by his decision." This was in 1888. "The name of Edison has penetrated to remoter corners of the globe than that of Depew, but it would hardly be claimed that the personality of the great inventor was familiar to half so many men." "The public, which hears little of Mr. Depew except in his off moments—his hours of evening relaxation—has no conception of the amount of work he accomplishes. He reaches his office as early as most men of affairs, and leaves it later, and transacts daily a volume and variety of business that would drive the average man distracted, if submitted to him to be disposed of. More than fifty years' familiarity with the matters which he is called upon to decide makes his task an easier one than it would prove to anyone else." "For years his visits to England have been full of many activities, and after one of these visits, on his departure, Lord Rosebery telegraphed, 'Your departure eclipses the gayety of nations.'" "His model, when historical themes engage his attention, is Macaulay; and his preparation to deliver an historical address consists partly in reading over several of Macaulay's essays. The clear staccato quality of his periods, in all his serious utterances, must remind the reader or listener of his illustrious exemplar: and it would be hard to choose a more effective model for such orations, delivered in the main before people who prize lucidity

above all other qualities in speech or writing." "The earliest of Mr. Depew's utterances, preserved in the two volumes of his public addresses, was made in response to the toast on 'Woman,' at the New England Society Dinner of December 22, 1865; and so invariably since then has he been a speaker at the New England's annual feasts, that the name of the Society cannot be mentioned nowadays without evoking the idea of Mr. Depew in the delivery of a post-prandial discourse. The time-honored banquets of the (New York) Chamber of Commerce vie with those of the New Englanders as a setting for the eloquence of 'Our Chauncey.' Other speakers may come and others go, at these two noted dinners; but Mr. Depew is as inevitable—and as invariably welcome—as the turkey at one or the wines and cigars at both. He is, in short, an integral part of the feast." "Mr. Depew, though by no means lacking in appreciation of the value of his achievements as an orator, is modest enough to admit that his most labored efforts are not necessarily the happiest."

Justin McCarthy, the eminent British author and M.P., in his "Reminiscences," discussing Lord Rosebery as an after-dinner speaker, says: "I rank him with Charles Dickens, with the late Lord Granville, with James Russell Lowell, and with Chauncey Depew, and I do not know that I can say anything higher in praise. I had many opportunities of meeting Dickens, and of course heard all his readings and heard him deliver several after-dinner speeches. Let me say at once that he was the very best after-dinner speaker I ever heard. I do not quite know whom I should put second to him. Sometimes I feel inclined to give Mr. James Russell Lowell that second place and sometimes my mind impels me to give it to Mr. Lowell's countryman, Mr. Chauncey Depew."

In a letter, United States Senator W. G. Harding, of Ohio, has this to say about Mr. Depew: "Just about a year ago (1916) it was my privilege as Chairman of the Republican Convention at Chicago, to call upon you for an address. There was a hiatus which called for speech, and you so wonderfully met the difficult requirements that I sat in fascinated admiration and have been ready ever since to pay you unstinted tribute. You were ever eloquent in your more active years, but I count you the old man eloquent and incomparable in your eighties. May many more helpful and happy years be yours."

The following list contains the most important of Mr. Depew's orations, addresses and speeches and year of publication.

1890. Orations and After-Dinner Speeches.
1891. Addresses.
1892. Addresses.
1894. Life and Later Speeches.
1895. Addresses.
1896. Addresses.
1896. Four Days at the National Republican Convention, St. Louis, Mo.
1898. Autumnal Speeches.
1899. Birthday Addresses at the Montauk Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.
1900. Addresses.
1904. Two Volumes of Speeches.
1908. Addresses.
1910. Orations, Addresses and Speeches, eight volumes, edited by John Dennison Champlin.
1910. Mottoes, Aphorisms and Nuggets.
1911. Recent Speeches.
1912. Later Speeches.
1914. Some Views on the Threshold of Fourscore.
1916. Addresses and Literary Contributions on the Threshold of Eighty-two.
1918. Addresses and Literary Contributions on the Threshold of Eighty-four.

On Saturday, May 1, 1915, when The Montauk Club, of Brooklyn, New York, gave its twenty-fourth Annual Birthday Dinner in celebration of Mr. Depew's Eighty-first Birthday, he said—"Mr. President and Gentlemen: For nearly a quarter of a century you have honored me by an annual celebration of my birthday. Each anniversary has had in the year since the preceding one much of interest, National and State, and in politics, in social evolution, in rapidly changing or crystallizing theories of life and government. But if these anniversaries ran back to the dawn of history there would be found no year like that through which we are passing, and if we could look forward through eternity it is not possible there should ever be such another. The forecasts of statesmen are failures.

The laudable and apparently successful efforts of the advocates of peace have become suddenly a ghastly farce. The higher ideals of Nations have been submerged in racial enmities and trade rivalries.

Organized Christianity is questioned as to the results of two thousand years' teaching, while millions of Christians are killing each other, and all the combatants calling upon God to help their just and righteous cause. Other millions of women and children rear rude shelters out of the ruins of their once happy homes and only relief supplies from neutral nations are saving them from starvation.

But they are enduring sufferings and death with martyr spirit which would not recall, if it was possible, the bread-winner fathers, sons and husbands fighting in the field. The agreements of the Hague Tribunal solemnly ratified by the contracting governments are shelved for the curiosity of the future historian. The warring powers repudiate these compacts, and neutral nations dare not protest, because protest means action and action means war. The Hague Peace Palace is to let. There never were preparations for war of such vast magnitude in order to preserve peace, and the perfection of the preparations made war inevitable. The irony of the situation is that the line is invisible between the size of armies and navies necessary for the national defence and militarism which provokes war.

After exhaustion has brought the belligerents on one side to seek terms of surrender, in the wisdom of that settlement will be either the seeds of another and more sanguinary war, or a peace which so saves the pride and dignity of the vanquished that the peace of the world may be assured for all the future. Recent history furnishes two wonderful examples. After the Franco-Prussian war victory was followed by vengeance. France was impoverished by an indemnity so large that it was expected to pauperize her people forever and despoiled of her fairest provinces. Hate and revenge grew with the unexpected and marvelous recovery and prosperity of France, and her sons inheriting the feelings of their fathers are cheerfully and enthusiastically battling to right the wrongs of 1870. In nations as with individuals, the spoiler waxes strong, arrogant and reckless. The spoiled nurses his wounds and bides his time. The second example is our Civil War, North and South, each believing they were right, battled as our race will until by force of superior numbers, wealth and equipment,

the Union won and the Confederates were exhausted. Here in civil strife, with its passion and vindictiveness, were the possibilities of endless revolts and revolutions. But the rebel States were welcomed back into the Union with the same rights, powers and liberties under a common Constitution as the loyal States. The only exaction was the abolition of slavery which had been the cause of the war. Union and Confederate veterans fight over their battles in memory only at happy re-unions, and their children, knowing no North, no South, no East, no West, are proud citizens of the United States. For the second time in half a century since the close of the Civil War, the South and its economic theories are in absolute control of the Government. With militarism eliminated and peace preserved by an international police on land and sea, the greatest of wars may prove for mankind the most marvelous of blessings.

The event of this century which in future years will be regarded as the most important and significant of them all is the hundredth year of peace between the United States and Great Britain. The subject of international peace is to be the engrossing topic, when this terrible war ends, with statesmen, publicists, educators and the people. The incontestible fact that these two powerful nations, with frequent and graver causes for war than many which have plunged other governments into life and death battles, have settled all their difficulties by diplomacy during all these generations and have kept a boundary line of three thousand miles without a fort, and inland seas washing all their interior shores without a battleship, is a monumental argument for the peace of the world. It will grow in the minds and imagination of other nations as time rolls on."

The 1898 National Cyclopedia of American Biography, in 15 volumes, on page 530 of volume one, speaking of Chauncey Mitchell Depew—In public addresses on grave occasions, the unveiling of soldiers' monuments, at Grand Army meetings, on the occasions of gatherings of notable citizens for the purpose of discussing some important political or other incident or occurrence, Mr. Depew was always thought of among the first chosen to address the public on whatever topic might be presented. It was recognized that his general mental equipment, quickness of understanding and aptness of perception of the principal points in any question presented to him were quite unusual, while his self-possession and his wit rendered him a dangerous antagonist in political discussion and a most popular orator

under any circumstances. As a mere suggestion of the character of his oratory, the following from a speech of Mr. Depew, before a Reunion of the Army of the Potomac in 1887, may be offered: "This is a republic and neither Mammon nor anarchy shall be king. The American asks only for a fair field and an equal chance. He believes that every man is entitled for himself and his children to the full enjoyment of all he honestly earns, but he will seek and find a means for eradicating the conditions which hopelessly handicap him from the start. In this contest he does not want the assistance of the red flag and he regards with equal hostility those who march under that banner and those who furnish argument and excuse for its existence."

508. William Beverly[7] Depew (Isaac,[6] Abraham,[5] Henry,[4] John,[3] Jan,[2] Francois[1]), born 8 May, 1837, Peekskill, New York; died 2 May, 1897, Buffalo, New York; married 1 February, 1865, Helen Ganson, born 27 June, 1840, in Buffalo, New York; died 3 September, 1900, in Buffalo, New York; daughter of John Scott Ganson and Sophronia (Ballard). They resided in Buffalo, New York, and had two children:

1. Ganson,[8] born 6 March, 1866, in Buffalo; married there, 15 November, 1894, Grace Esther Goodyear; born in Buffalo, 11 August, 1872; daughter of Frank Henry Goodyear and Josephine (Looney). They have two children, born in Buffalo:

    1. Ganson Goodyear, born 2 November, 1895.
    2. Lucia, born 22 January, 1900.

2. Mitchell,[8] born 17 May, 1867, in Buffalo; married ———, Julia Park; they have no children; they reside in France and are in 1915 engaged in Hospital Work.

509. Lawrence Isaac[7] Depew (Isaac,[6] Abraham,[5] Henry,[4] John,[3] Jan,[2] Francois[1]), born 6 September, 1839, in Peekskill, New York; died 3 January, 1904, in Detroit, Michigan; married ———, Frances Matilda Copland; born 23 April, 1853, in Detroit, Michigan. They resided in Detroit, Michigan, and had two children born there:

1. Florence Mitchell,[8] born 15 September, 1878; married ———, in ———, George Dunn Allison; born 9 May, 1863, in Fredericktown, Knox County, Ohio; son of ———. They reside in Detroit, Michigan, and have one child:
    1. Nancy,[9] born 17 August, 1914, in Muskegon, Michigan.
2. Sherman Lawrence,[8] born 8 August, 1880; married 24 November, 1906, Hazel Hope Pingree, born 17 January, 1881, in Detroit, Michigan; daughter of Governor Pingree of Michigan. They reside in Detroit, Michigan. Their children were born in Detroit:
    1. Frances Pingree,[9] born 28 May, 1911.
    2. Valerie Pingree,[9] born 11 August, 1913.

510. Catharine[7] or Kate[7] Depew (Isaac,[6] Abraham,[5] Henry,[4] John[3], Jan,[2] Francois[1]), born 8 September, 1843, in Peekskill, New York; she resides in Pelham, N. Y.; married 2 September, 1868, Albert Strang, M.D., born 13 October, 1843, in Yorktown, New York; died 24 January, 1888, in Yorktown, N. Y., he is buried in the Hillside Cemetery, Peekskill, New York; he was a son of Daniel and Sarah Jane (Tompkins) Strang.

They had three children:

1. Martha Depew; married ———, Alfred H——— Townley.
2. Elise Hegeman,[8] ———; married———, David A——— L'Esperance.
3. Mary Jane,[8] ———; single in 1918.

511. Anna Mitchell[7] Depew (Isaac,[6] Abraham,[5] Henry,[4] John,[3] Jan,[2] François[1]), born 6 December, 1844, in Peekskill, New York; she resides in Ardsley-on-Hudson, N.Y.; married 20 June, 1865, in ———; William Henry Paulding; born 1 August, 1833, in New York City; died 4 December, 1897, in Peekskill, New York; buried in Hillside Cemetery, Peekskill, New York; he was a son of George and his second wife Eleanor (van Mater) Paulding and grandson of Major Paulding, the captor of Major André.

They have three children, all born in New York City:

1. Anne Depew; single in 1918.
2. Charles Cook; single in 1918; solicitor of The New York Central Railroad.
3. William Henry; married 20 April, 1912, in Peekskill, New York, Luella Jewell; born ——— in ———; daughter ———; they have no children; died 26 February, 1916.

THE CRANCKHEYT LINE

FIRST GENERATION

1. Harck[1] Siboutsen, born about 1615 in Languedoc, South of France; died ———, 1681 to 1684 in Newtown, Long Island, New York; married, as a young man, in the Dutch Church, New Amsterdam, 16 November, 1642, to Wyntie Teunis, from Naerden, Holland.

They had 15 children, all baptized, save one, in the Dutch Church, New York, the mother's full maiden name being given in each case, so there can be no mistake about the size of this large family:

2 1. Sybout,[2] bapt. 4 December, 1644; sponsors Sybant Claeszen and Hendrick Jacobszen and Sara Schepmoes; married — April, 1669, Marytie Abrahams; they had eight children.

3 2. Maryken,[2] bapt. 10 or 20 November, 1647; sponsors, Theunis de Metselaer and Reynier Dominicus and Claes Janszen and Belitje Cornelis; married 2 February, 1673, Evert Aertszen; they had ten children.

4 3. Tryntie,[2] bapt. about 1650; not on record; married about 1672, Ryck Abrahamsen (now Lent); they had seven children; see the Lent Line.

5 4. Beelitjen,[2] bapt. 4 February, 1652; sponsors, Lambert Huybertszen and Jacob Teuniszen and Jan Janszen and Beelitje Jacobs; married 19 May, 1675, Coenraedt Tenyck or Ten Eyck; they had ten children.

6 5. Engeltie,[2] bapt. 17 May, 1654; sponsors, Jochem Calder and Dirck Janszen and Susanna Jans and Annetje Lodowycks; married first, 13 June, 1677, Peeter Breestede; they had four children; married second, 4 May, 1686, Jan Evertszen; they had two children; married third after 1694, John Wendover; they had three children.

7 6. Teunis,[2] bapt. 4 July, 1655; sponsors, Arie Dirckszen and Jochem Caljer and Teunis Teuniszen and Belitje Jacobs and Susanna Jans; married 10 September, 1679, Sophia Hendricx; they had ten children; widow Sophia married second Joost[1] Paulding, but had no children by him; he was the ancestor of all the Paulding Families in the United States.

8 + 7. Jan,[2] bapt. 28 November, 1657; sponsors, Pieter Syboutszen and Jacob Theuniszen and Grietie Huddens and Belitie Jacobs; married about 1695, Grietie ———.

9 8. Jacobus,[2] bapt. 1 September, 1659; died 18 February, 1729, in Newtown, Long Island, New York; sponsors Jacob Theuniszen de Key and Aeltje Willems; married ———, Elizabeth Hegeman; they had no children.

10 9. Annetie,[2] bapt. 19 April, 1662; one sponsor Hillegond Theunis; married 26 August, 1685, Johannes Van Vorst; they had nine children.

11 10. Jannetje,[2] bapt. 3 August, 1664; sponsors Jacob Theuniszen Cray and Pieter Janszen and Geertie Theunis; married first, about 1685, John Pinkens; they had two children; married second, ———, Mr. ———Jumans or Yeomans; they had one child.

12 11. Ariaentje,[2] bapt. 4 June, 1666; sponsors, Jacobus De Key and Marritie Lievens; married 27 July, 1690, Jan or John Ryder; they had three children.

13 12. Hilletje,[2] bapt. 22 April, 1668; sponsors, Jonas Bartelszin and Tryntie Weymeyers; married first, ———, Mr. ——— Snediker; they had one child; married second, ———, Mr. ——— Frederickse; they had children.

14 13. Pieter,[2] bapt. 22 March, 1670; sponsors, Jacobus De Key and Geertie Theunis; no more trace; he probably died young.

15 14. Weyntie,[2] bapt. 27 March, 1675; sponsors, Karsten Luurzen and Engeltie Hercks; married first, about 1694, John Luyster; they had one child; married second, about 1699, Peter Hoff; they had one child.

16 15. Joseph,[2] bapt. 6 August, 1681; "geen getuygen"; no sponsors; no more trace; as he and his brother Peter are not named in the very full will of their brother Jacobus, and no marriage of either, and no baptism of any children to either, both must have died young.

Harck[1] or Herck[1] Siboutszen lived on the Heeren Geracht, now Broad Street, New York City, adjoining Abraham Ricken, until he moved to Newtown, Long Island, New York, about 1650. He was a ship carpenter. It has been questioned if he did not have two wives, but, if so, both were named Wyntie or Lavinia. He went, in 1650, to the Poor Bowery, on the south shore of Bowery Bay, Long Island, New York, now Newtown, where he died, his wife surviving. See James Riker's 1881 History of Harlem, New York, and his History of Newtown, Long Island, New York, page 316. He was granted 21 morgens of land 2 July, 1654, at Middleburg, Long Island, and 18 April, 1664, at the same place, was granted 8 morgens. A morgen was a Dutch land measure equal to about two acres.

His first three sons went to the Manor of Cortlandt, Westchester County, New York, and assumed the name of Kranckheyt. The brother Jacobus Harcksen (or Siboutszen), who remained in Newtown, Long Island, New York, also took the name of Kronckheyt. This name means "bad health" and reminds one of the German toast, "Gesundheit ist besser als Krankheit." Why they took such a name, can not now be explained.

The Dutch Church, New York, records show that Jacobus Kranckheyt, and Elizabeth Hegeman, syn huys vrouw (his wife), were sponsors, 14 November, 1714, at the baptism of Elizabeth, daughter of Coenraat Ten Yk and Zara Van Vorst.

In volume XI, page 67, of unrecorded wills, printed, in New York Surrogates' Office, appears the abstract of the following important will:

"Will of Jacobus Kronckheyt, yeoman, of Newtown, in Queens County, New York, dated 18 November, 1728; proved 3 March, 1728–1729; wife deceased; nephew Abraham Lent of Westchester County, son of my sister Tryntie, deceased, all my lands where I now dwell at a place called 'ye poor Bowery'; son-in-law Jacob Ten Eyck; brothers Sybeth and John Kronckheyt; to Arisen and Belitie Ten Eyck, and Engeltie Windeford, and Aertie Van Voorst; to Henry Juman, son of my sister Jannettie; to

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Ariantie Ryder and Wyntie Hoff; to the children of my sister Hilletie Snediker, deceased; to nephew Peter Luyster, of Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, son of my sister Wyntie Hoff, a mulatto girl named Molly; niece Margaret Snediker; to the children of my deceased wife, Elizabeth; nephew Henry, son of my brother Theunis, deceased; four sisters Maritie and Belitie and Engeltie and Antie; nephew Henry, son of my sister Jannetie; to my sister Ariantie; to the children of my sister Hilletie, and to the said Abraham Lent; nephew Henry Inman; executors nephew Abraham Lent, and friend Samuel Fish, of Newtown; witnesses Andries Rieke and Peter Berrien and one other (name illegible).

SECOND GENERATION

8. Jan[2] Herricksen Cranckheyt (Hercks[1] Syboutsen), bapt. 28 November, 1657; alive in 1730; married about 1695, Grietje ———; possibly Brouwer.

They had five children, all baptized in the Dutch Church, Tarrytown, New York:

62 1. Jan,[3] bapt. (Number 12), 21 April, 1697; sponsors Jan Ecker and Rachel Van Weerdt; no more trace.

63 2. Herrick,[3] bapt. (Number 35), 24 April, 1699; sponsors, Cornelis Van Texel and Marritje Herrickse; no more trace.

64 3. Fytie[3] or Sophia,[3] bapt. (Number 60), 18 April, 1702; sponsors, Albert Minnelay and wife Meenske (Jans); no more trace.

65 4. Neyritje,[3] bapt. (Number 101), 4 June, 1705; sponsors Theunis Krankheyt and Mettje Wickelen; this was probably Wyntie, who married 19 March, 1719, Matthis Brouwer; they had four children.

66 + 5. **Jacobus,**[3] bapt. (Number 166), 1 June, 1708; sponsors, Jacobus Krankheyt and wife Elizabeth (Hegeman); married first, about 1735, Geertje ———; married second, after 1751, Charity ———.

Jan[2] Herricksen and his three brothers, Sibout and Teunis and Jacobus all assumed the name of Cranckheyt. It is absurd to try to explain the name by assuming that all four brothers were sickly, as has been attempted. This is contrary to reason.

The 1900 History of Westchester County, New York, by Shonnard, on pages 166 and 167, says there were two tracts in the town of Cortland which neither Van Cortland nor his heirs ever owned; the first, called by the Indians Sachus or Sackhoes, became Ryke's Patent, embracing about 1800 acres between Verplanck's and Peekskill Creek, on which a large portion of the Village of Peekskill has been built, was bought from the Indians, 21 April, 1685, by Ryck Abramsen and Jacob Abramsen and Teunis Dekey (De Kay) and Seba Harxse and Jacob Harxse and John Harxse. Jacob Harxse, name changed to Cranckheyt, bought from the other patentees most of this tract. A large part of the village of Peekskill is on this ground. The property was divided among the heirs in succeeding generations and much of it sold. The remainder, which descended to Chauncey M. Depew, was given by him to the village of Peekskill for a public park, May 29, 1901. The second of the two strips on the Hudson, three hundred acres parcel front, was deeded 25 April, 1685, to Jacobus De Kay for the value of four hundred guilders, seawant, and became prior to 1732 the property of John Krankheyt. It is now the Peekskill State Camp. This land had a front on the inner and upper part of Peekskill Bay.

THIRD GENERATION

66. Jacobus[3] Cranckheyt (Jan[2] Herricksen, Hercks[1] Syboutsen), bapt. 1 June, 1708; died 1773 before 10 February; married, first, about 1735, Geertje ———; Van Tassell, married, second, about 1753, Charity ———; she had no children.

Jacobus[3] had four children, by his first wife:

300 + 1. **Jacobus[4] or James,[4]** bapt. (Number 923) in the Dutch Church, Tarrytown, New York, 18 October, 1737; sponsors, Hendrick Lent and Margrietie Lent; married first, about 1763, Esther Lent; married second, about 1771, Naomi Baker.

301 2. A daughter,[4] born about 1739; married about 1759, Mr. ——— Teller; and had Olche[5] Teller, born about 1760; this was probably Isaac Teller, born 4 November, 1729; died 24 December, 1768; his wife Catharine, born 26 February, 1741; died 12 May, 1766; aged 25 years, 2 months, and 16 days; both are buried in the Baptist Cemetery, three miles west of Yorktown Heights, New York.

302 3. Hannah,[4] born about 1743; married ———, Peter Montross.

303 4. Margaret,[4] born about 1751; married about 1775, John Lent: they had four children; she died 23 July, 1827, aged 76 years.

The will of Jacobus Crankheyt is recorded in liber 28, page 404, of the New York City Surrogate records.

FOURTH GENERATION

300. Captain James[4] Kronkhite (Jacobus[3] Cranckheyt, Jan[2] Herricksen, Hercks[1] Syboutsen), bapt. 18 October, 1737; he died ———, in Albany County, New York, where he had removed, late in life, to reside with his daughter, Mrs. John Angus; this was after January, 1804. He married, first, about 1763, Hester Lent; born about 1741; daughter of Lieutenant Hendrick[7] and Elizabeth (Storm) Lent (see the Lent Line); married, second, about 1771, Naomi Baker.

Captain James[4] Kronkhite had six daughters and one son:

1.+ **Catrina**,[5] born 6 August, 1765; married 13 November, 1787, Abraham[5] Depew.

2. Rachel,[5] born about 1773; married 22 February, 1796, John Montross, of Peekskill, New York; no more trace.

3. Esther,[5] born about 1775; married 14 January, 1804, John Angus of Albany, New York, by Rev. John Basset of the Dutch Reformed Church.

4. Geertie,[5] born about 1778; no more trace.

5. Anna,[5] born 30 December, 1783; died 1 July, 1861; married, 13 November, 1808, James D— Lent of Peekskill, New York; they had ten children.

6. A son,[5] born ———; he was not 16 in 1790 census.

7. Maria,[5] born 1 March, 1787; died 15 April, 1871; married ———, Samuel Lent, of Peekskill, New York; they had three children.

Captain James[4] Kronkhite was a merchant in Peekskill, New York; also a Supervisor of Rikes Patent, Westchester County, New York. He was a Captain in the Colonial Militia, his Commission being dated 20 September, 1775; also a Captain in the Third Regiment, Westchester County, New York, Militia, War of the Revolution. He was captured in the Revolution by the British, and suffered imprisonment, but was exchanged. The printed 1904 New York in the Revolution, as Colony and State, Supplement, page 42, The Army, American Prisoners of War, all from the State of New York, unless otherwise designated.

(dated) Pay Office, Philad.
23 November 1784

Sir:

Agreeable to your Request of the 13 Inst. to Mr. (John) Pierce, I have enclosed you the Account of Monies, etc., advanced to the Officers of your State while in Captivity by the several Commissaries of Prisoners, etc.

Among the names appears those of Captain James Kronkhite and Captain John Kronkright

The printed 1898 New York in the Revolution, second edition, by James A. Roberts, Comptroller, pages 210 and 211, Westchester County, New York, Militia, Third Regiment, Colonel Pierre Van Cortlandt, Captain James Kronkhite, enlisted men Abraham Depue and Hennery Depue and John De Pue: (Family Tradition says that Abraham Depew enlisted and served in the Company of James Kronkheit: to equip this Company, James Kronkheit mortgaged all his property and lost it.

The printed 1887 New York State Archives, New York in the Revolution, volume one, page 410, by Berthold Fernow, Captain James Kronkhites in (Colonel Gilbert) Drake's Regiment; and page 305, Third Regiment (North or Manor of Cortlandt):

Colonel Pierre Van Cortlandt
Lieutenant Colonel Gilbert Drake
First Major Joseph Strang
Second Major Ebenezer Purdy
Quarter Master Isaac Norton

Commissions issued October 19, 1775:

Captain James Kronkhyte
First Lieutenant Abr'm. Lamb
Second Lieutenant Staats De Grote
Ensign David Penore

Commissions issued September 20, 1775, and page 306:

Changes in the Regiment, June 25, 1778:

Benjamin Dykeman First Lieutenant
Harmanus Gordinear Second Lieutenant } Kronkhyte's Company
John Porter Ensign

February 27, 1779, Jonathan Porter, Ensign, Kronkhyte's Company, vice John Porter, appointed through mistake.

The printed 1868 Calendar of Historical Manuscripts, of New York State, War of the Revolution, volume one, page 158, A list of the Officers chosen in the several Districts of the North Battallion, Westchester County, New York, Manor of Cortlandt, (The District late Commanded by Francis Lent): James Kronkhyte (chosen as) Captain.

The printed 1914 Historical Register of the Officers of the Continental Army, April, 1775, to December, 1783, by Francis Bernard Heitman, page 337: James Kronkhite, Captain of Drake's Regiment, New York Militia, 1776; taken prisoner at Fort Washington 16th. November 1776; exchanged 17th. December 1780; page 178, James Cronkhite, New York Militia, taken prisoner at West Chester 24th. December 1779.

Being an Officer in the Revolutionary Army, the descendants of Captain James[4] Kronkhite derive thereby membership in the Revolutionary Societies.

The printed 1790 Census of New York State, page 197, Town of Cortland, Westchester County, shows James Cronkhite, Jr., one male over 16 years of age, including the head of the family, one male under 16 years of age, six free white females; no other persons; one slave. His home there appears between those of Abner Cutler and Abraham Van Tassel.

FIFTH GENERATION

Catharine[5] Kronkhite and Abraham Depew had a son:

Isaac[6] Depew, born 9 August, 1800, Peekskill, New York; married 26 December, 1832, Martha Minot Mitchell.

Isaac[6] and Martha Minot (Mitchell) Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[7] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

CHAUNCEY ROOT MITCHELL

THE MITCHELL LINE

1. Matthew[1] Mitchell; born about 1590 in South Ouram, Parish of Halifax, Yorkshire, England; died about 1645, aged about 55 years, at Stamford, Connecticut; married 16 April, 1616, Susan Butterfield of Ovenden, Parish of Halifax, Yorkshire, England.

They had eight children, six of whom were baptized at South Ouram, England:

1. Abigail,[2] bapt. 26 April, 1618; probably died in infancy.

3 + 2. David,[2] bapt. 14 November, 1619; married, first, about 1650, Sarah Wheeler; married, second, about 1677, Elizabeth ———; probably Graves.

3. Sarah,[2] bapt. 14 October, 1621; married, about 1640, Honorable Samuel Sherman; they had nine children.

4. Martha,[2] bapt. 26 October, 1623; died 22 November, 1623, in England.

2 5. Reverend Jonathan,[2] born about 15 November, 1624; bapt. 19 December, 1624; died 9 July, 1668, in Cambridge, Massachusetts; married ———, Margaret Boradel, widow, and third wife of Reverend Thomas Shepard of Cambridge; Jonathan[2] had four sons and several daughters; Jonathan[2] graduated in 1647 from Harvard College; he preached 18 years at Cambridge, Massachusetts, from 1649 to 1667.

6. Susan,[2] bapt. 14 October, 1627; she survived her father and is named in his will; no more trace.

7. Matthew,[2] bapt. 5 July, 1629, at Ovenden, England; died 4 October, 1629, in England.

8. Hannah,[2] bapt. 26 June, 1631, at North Ouram, England; died 2 April, 1702; she was living at Stamford, Connecticut, at the time of her father's death and is one of those named in his will; married, first, about 1650, Robert Coe, of Stratford, Connecticut; they had four children; married, second, about 1665, Nicholas Elsey, of New Haven, Connecticut; they had one son.

Matthew[1] Mitchell sailed Saturday, 23 May, 1635, from Bristol, England, in the ship James, commanded by Captain Taylor, and arrived at Boston, Massachusetts, 17 August, 1635, with his wife Susan and children: David, aged 15 years; Sarah, aged 13 years; Jonathan, aged 11 years; Susan, aged 8 years, and Hannah, aged 4 years, along with Reverend Richard Mather, Reverend Richard Denton, and about one hundred other passengers. Matthew was a dissenter and is represented to have been not only a very pious man, but a man of very considerable fortune. He and his family spent the winter in Charlestown, Massachusetts, and moved in the spring of 1636 to Concord, Massachusetts, where he lost considerable property by fire. The next summer he moved to Saybrook, Connecticut. The next spring, 1637, he went to Wethersfield, Connecticut, where he lost still more of his property.

He here became one of the most extensive land owners in that community. He moved again, in 1640, to Stamford, Connecticut—then called Rippowam—where he was one of the founders. Mather says: "His house, barn and goods were again consumed by fire." He was a Deputy in 1637 to the General Court of Connecticut, which voted that "There shall be an offensive war against the Pequoitt." He was Assistant in 1638. He served in the garrison at Saybrook Fort, under Lieutenant Lion Gardiner, in the Pequot War of 1636; also in the encounter with the Indians on the Connecticut River in 1636. "His history shows him to have been a man of great enterprise, unbounded resolution, clear and cool judgment, and of earnest and positive character. Too conscientious to live patiently under laws requiring a form of worship he thought wrong, and equally impatient under colonial decision that seemed needlessly arbitrary, his staunch uprightness commanded respect, and his unswerving justice invited confidence when trials demonstrated character." Mr. H. G. Somerby, of London, England, says: "The Mitchells were a family of good

standing, and their arms were—a sable, a chevron between three escallops argent—and are painted on the roof of the chancel of the Halifax Church."

The Stamford, Connecticut, records of "Town Meetings," liber one, page 9, very much worn and defaced, contain the will of Matthew Mitchell.

See the printed 1868 History of Stamford, Connecticut, by Reverend Elijah Baldwin Huntington; also the printed 1872 History of Ancient Woodbury, Connecticut, by William Cothren, volume two, page 1519; also volume three, pages 219 to 221, of the 1861 Genealogical Dictionary, by James Savage; also the 1886 History of Stratford, Connecticut, by Samuel Orcutt.

SECOND GENERATION

3. David[2] Mitchell (Matthew[1]), bapt. 14 November, 1619; died about 1685 in Stratford, Connecticut; married, first, about 1650, Sarah Wheeler, daughter of Thomas Wheeler; married, second, about 1677, Elizabeth ——— (probably Graves); no children by the second wife.

David[2] Mitchell had nine children by his first wife:

4 1. Deacon Matthew,[3] born about 1653; settled in the Society at Southbury, Connecticut, before 1682; married about 1676 Mary Thompson; they had four children.

5 + 2. John,[3] born about 1654; married about 1677 Elizabeth Knell.

6 3. Nathan,[3] born about 1656; settled in Litchfield, Connecticut; no more trace.

7 4. Abraham,[3] born about 1658; married about 1686 ———; they had two children; in 1694–1695 he was in Stratford, Connecticut, but in 1700 in Windham, Hartford County, Connecticut.

5. Daniel,[3] born about 1666; married about 1698 Susanna Sherman; they had three children.

6. Martha,[3] born about 1668; married about 1687, Nathan Baldwin, of Milford, Connecticut; they had one child.

7. Elizabeth,[3] born about 1670; joined in 1692 the Stratford, Connecticut, church; no more trace.

8. Susanna,[3] born about 1673: no more trace.

9. Grace,[3] born about 1675; married 26 November, 1701, William Pixley; they had two children.

David[2] Mitchell came with his father from England. He purchased on 26 February, 1656, of John Reber or Reeder his home and lot and all his interest in the Stratford, Connecticut, lands. At the time of his death he was one of the largest landed proprietors of Stratford, Connecticut. The 1872 History of Ancient Woodbury, Connecticut, by William Cothren, volume two, page 1518, says: "David Mitchell married Sarah Wheeler, daughter of Thomas, so his son Nathan[3] Mitchell (then of Litchfield) said in 1724 on the Stratford Land Records; but whether her father were Thomas Wheeler of New Haven, or Thomas Wheeler of Milford, or Thomas Wheeler of Fairfield, does not appear." A search at Stratford, Connecticut, of the deeds does not show this deed in the individual book indexes, and there is yet no General Index at Stratford for deeds before 1850. Several volumes of their deeds were examined, but Mr. Eardeley did not find this deed. If it was recorded some years after it was executed, then it is probably in a volume under a later date. The page and volume are desired. Sarah Wheeler was not the daughter of Thomas Wheeler of Milford, as his full will is printed in the large 1914 Wheeler Family in America, and it names only his ten sons and some nephews and grandchildren. Thomas Wheeler of Fairfield had a daughter Sarah who married about 1652 Thomas[2] Sherwood of Fairfield, and had children from 1654 to 1659. Thomas Wheeler of New Haven left no will and the 1914 Wheeler Family gives him a daughter Sarah who probably married Josiah Horton of Southold, Long Island, New York, or Francis Sayre of Southampton, Long Island, New York.

The Stamford, Connecticut, records of "Town Meetings," liber one, page 47, gives the lands there of David[2] Mitchell.

The Fairfield, Connecticut, Probate Records, liber three, volume 1675 to 1689, have the will of David[2] Mitchell, of Stratford, Connecticut, dated 11 March, 1685–1686; proved ———; names his widow, Elizabeth; children, Matthew and John and Abraham; the house the deceased purchased of John Hubbell, and son, Daniel, and four daughters, Martha and Elizabeth and Susanna and Grace; overseers were widow, Elizabeth, with the two sons, Matthew and John, with John Sherman, called a Kinsman, and Mr. Israel Chancy; witnesses, John Birdseye and John Johnson; inventory, dated 29 March, 1686, taken by Samuel Sherman and James Judson and Joseph Curtis, selectmen.

David[2] Mitchell came to Boston, Massachusetts, with his father; went to Saybrook, Connecticut, to Wethersfield, to Stamford, Connecticut, where he had land in 1650. He was invited to teach the school December, 1649, in Watertown, Massachusetts. David[2] Mitchell went in 1665 to Stratford, Connecticut, when he had two sons. In November, 1675, he was entrusted by the Council of War with important affairs. See the printed 1861 Genealogical Dictionary, by James Savage, volume three, page 219; also the History of Stratford, Connecticut, by Samuel Orcutt; also the 1854 History of Ancient Woodbury, Connecticut, by William Cothren, volume one, page 634.

The printed Hartford, Connecticut, Probate Records, give the will of George Grave, of Hartford, dated 29 October, 1686 (he died 3 December, 1692), and names his wife, Elizabeth, and children, John and George and Elizabeth Mitchell and Sarah Loomis and Mercy Grave; George Graves married, 2 April, 1651, Elizabeth Ventris; Sarah Graves married, 27 December, 1688, Jonathan Loomis, and had five children. See the 1860 Genealogical Dictionary, by James Savage, volume two, page 294.

The printed Hartford, Connecticut, Probate Records, give the will of George Grave, dated 3 May, 1699 (he died 20 June, 1699); no wife named; sister, Elizabeth Mitchell; brother, John Grave; cousin (nephew?) John Mitchell; brother, Robert Shurly, sole executor; witnesses, Hezekiah Wyllys and Nathaniel Arnold; inventory, dated 10 July, 1699, was taken by Thomas Bunce and Ebenezer Hopkins.

Abraham[3] Mitchell (David,[2] Mathew[1]), married, after — March, 1697, but before 5 July, 1699, to Mary, widow of Samuel Abby, of Windham, Connecticut.

Matthew[1] Mitchell was in Springfield, Massachusetts, in May, 1636. His name is on the first list of the colony at Stamford, Connecticut (Rippowam), 1640–1641, and stands next after the minister, Reverend Richard Denton, and is first on the next two lists. He went in 1644, with the minister, to Hempstead, Long Island, New York, but soon returned to Stamford, Connecticut. His will was proved at Stamford, Connecticut, 16 June, 1646, as above. He died before 19 May, 1646, as is evidenced from the statement of the court that approved his will.

See the printed 1868 History of Stamford, Connecticut, by Reverend Elijah Baldwin Huntington, pages 38 and 58 and 280; also the printed

probate Records of Hartford, Connecticut, and Hinman's Early Settlers of Connecticut.

THIRD GENERATION

5. Ensign John[3] Mitchell (David,[2] Matthew[1]), born about 1654; died 3 January, 1732, in Woodbury, Connecticut; married, about 1677, Elizabeth Knell; born 3 May, 1653, in Stratford, Connecticut; died 19 January, 1730, in Woodbury, Connecticut; daughter of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Newman) Knell.

They had nine children, all baptized in Woodbury:

12 1. David,[4] bapt. — November, 1679; died young.

2. Hannah,[4] bapt. — July, 1680; no more trace.

13 3. David,[4] bapt. — April, 1680–1681; no more trace.

14 4. Elizabeth,[4] bapt. — November, 1683; died young.

15 5. Elnathan,[4] bapt. — October, 1686; no more trace.

16 + 6. John,[4] bapt. — February, 1688–1689; married, first, 17 January, 1717, Elizabeth Curtis; married, second, about 1739, Mary ———; married, third, about 1746, Sarah ———.

17 7. Knell,[4] bapt. — April, 1690–1691; married ———, Martha (Betterus?); they had five children.

18 8. Elizabeth,[4] bapt. — May, 1693; married ———, Mr. ——— Squire.

19 9. Martha,[4] bapt. — March, 1696–1697; married, 11 February, 1720, Abraham Hurd; they had ten children.

John[3] Mitchell was one of the grantees named in the Indian deeds, dated 17 March, 1685, for the second purchase of a large part of ancient Woodbury, Connecticut. He was also a member in 1709 of the General Court of Connecticut.

FOURTH GENERATION

16. Lieutenant John[4] Mitchell (Ensign John,[3] David,[2] Matthew[1]), bapt. — February, 1688–1689; died, 22 April, 1748, in Woodbury, Connecticut; married, first, 17 January, 1717, Elizabeth[5] Curtis; bapt. — Sep-

tember, 1697; died, 14 May, 1738, in Woodbury; daughter of Ensign John[4] and Johannah Curtis; married, second, about 1739, Mary ———; she died 4 January, 1745; they had no children; married, third, about 1746, Sarah ———; she died a widow 3 September, 1749; they had no children.

Lieutenant John[4] Mitchell had five children by his first wife, Elizabeth[5] Curtis:

38 1. Joanna,[5] born 18 November, 1718; married, — June, 1744, Aaron Mallory; they had eight children.

39 2. John,[5] born 12 October, 1720; probably married 18 December, 1747–1748, Susan Orton; they had three children.

40 + 3. **Asahel,**[5] born 6 October, 1723; bapt. 13 October, 1723, in Woodbury, Connecticut; married 21 January, 1747–1748, Olive Root.

41 4. Elnathan,[5] born 9 February, 1728; he settled in Judea Society in Woodbury, Connecticut; he died ———, 1818, aged 90 years; married — November, 1753, Sarah Tenny, of Norwich, Connecticut; they had four children.

42 5. Reuben,[5] born ———, 1733; bapt. 23 September, 1733; died 5 January, 1737.

John[4] Mitchell was called Sergeant on the 9th of February, 1728, and Ensign on the 5th of June, 1737. Two of his slaves were baptized—Bristol, negro boy of Lieutenant John Mitchell, bapt. 22 June, 1740; and Rose, black servant of Lieutenant John Mitchell, bapt. 1 August, 1742. These two baptisms are recorded on the Congregational Church records of Woodbury, Connecticut, where Lieutenant John Mitchell lived.

FIFTH GENERATION

40. Captain Asahel[5] Mitchell (Lieutenant John,[4] Ensign John,[3] David,[2] Mathhew[1]); born 6 October, 1723, in Woodbury, Connecticut; died 1 May, 1797, in West Side, Woodbury, Connecticut; married, 21 January, 1747–1748, Olive Root; she was born 4 March, 1726; died 1 October, 1813, aged 88 years, in Woodbury, Connecticut; daughter of Joseph and Susannah Root.

They had five children, all baptized in Woodbury:

102 1. Reuben,[6] bapt. 25 December, 1748; died 9 November, 1822, aged 74 years, in Woodbury, Connecticut; married ——— (Susanna ?) Judson; they had seven children.

103 2. Daniel,[6] bapt. 19 August, 1750; died 14 May, 1824, aged 74 years, in Woodbury, Connecticut; married ———, Ruth Root; they had two children.

104 3. Susanna,[6] bapt. 15 October, 1752; married, about 1770, Aaron Sanford; they had nine children; they went to Greenville, New York.

105 + 4. Reverend Justus,[6] bapt. 8 September, 1754; went to New Canaan, Connecticut; married 7 September, 1779, Martha Sherman.

106 5. Aaron,[6] bapt. 17 October, 1756; married ———, Lucy Judson; named Asahel in the text but Aaron in the baptism, in the printed History of Woodbury, Connecticut; no more trace.

SIXTH GENERATION

105. Reverend Justus,[6] Mitchell (Captain Asahel,[5] Lieutenant John,[4] Ensign John,[3] David,[2] Matthew[1]), bapt. 8 September, 1754, in Woodbury, Connecticut; died 24 September, 1806, in New Haven, Connecticut, say some authorities; others say he died in New Canaan, Connecticut; married 7 September, 1779, Martha Sherman; she was born 8 December, 1758; died 24 October, 1829, in White Plains, New York; daughter of Reverend Josiah Sherman, of Woodbridge, Connecticut, and Martha Minot.

The widow, Martha Mitchell, married, second, about 1807, William Battell, of Torrington, Connecticut.

Reverend Justus[6] and Martha (Minot) Mitchell had four children, the first two born and baptized in Woodbury, Connecticut:

161 1. Elizabeth,[7] born 28 August, 1780; as Betsey, she was bapt. 12 November, 1780; married ———, Charles Thompson, Esq.; they had one son.

162 2. Sherman,[7] born 2 July, 1782; bapt. 6 August, 1782; married ———, Hannah Fitch; they had one child.

163 3. Minot,[7] born 24 September, 1784; married ———, Eliza Leeds Silliman; they had eight children.

164 + 4. Chauncey Root,[7] born 25 June, 1786; married, about 1807, Anna MacArthur Johnston.

MARTHA MINOT MITCHELL,
BORN MARTHA SHERMAN.

Martha Sherman, the wife of Reverend Justus[6] Mitchell, was a sister of the Honorable Roger Minot Sherman, and a niece of the Honorable Roger Sherman, who was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. She was an exceedingly intellectual and a beautiful woman. The printed 1854 History of Ancient Woodbury, Connecticut, by William Cothren, volume one, page 452, says Reverend Justus Mitchell, V. D. M., was a native of Woodbury; was graduated in 1776 at Yale College; and was settled, in 1783, over the Congregational Church at New Canaan, Connecticut, where he continued to reside. He was a talented and useful man in the sphere of his labors.

The following inscription, copied from his monument in the old graveyard in New Canaan, Connecticut, contains an epitome of his history and of his life and character:

> "In Memory of the Rev. Justus Mitchell, A. M., V. D. M., pastor of the Church of Christ, in New Canaan, who died suddenly in the hour of sleep, 24th September, A. D. 1806, in the fifty-second year of his age, and twenty-fifth of his Ministry. In death was lost: to his consort, an affectionate and beloved husband; to his children, a kind, revered parent, counsellor and guide; to his flock, a faithful, learned and venerated pastor; to the Church of Christ, a bright ornament and example; to the poor, a liberal benefactor; to the disconsolate, a comforter and friend.
>
> "In doctrine uncorrupt, in language plain,
> And plain in manner, decent, solemn, chaste,
> Affectionate in look, and much impress'd.
> By him the violated law spoke out
> Its thunder; and by him, in strains as sweet
> As angels use, the gospel whisper'd peace."

See the printed 1903 Yale Biographies, volume three, page 623, by Franklin Bowditch Dexter.

In the original manuscript church records of the New Canaan, Conn., Congregational Church it is recorded that Reverend Justus Mitchell, with unusual engagedness, preached a sermon at the house of Mr. Theophilus Fitch from the text "Is any among you afflicted, let him pray," and returned home, retired to bed and died suddenly in a fit.

SEVENTH GENERATION

164. Chauncey Root[7] Mitchell (Reverend Justus,[6] Captain Asahel,[5] Lieutenant John,[4] Ensign John,[3] David,[2] Matthew[1]), born 25 June, 1786; died — February (or June), 1814–1815, aged 28 years, in Delhi, Delaware County, New York; his remains were later removed and now repose in the Hillside Cemetery, Peekskill, New York: although his tombstone says he died in June, 1811, this is a mistake, as he had a child born in 1814; he married, about 1807, Anna MacArthur Johnston, born 1 November, 1785, at Lake Mahopac, Putnam County, New York; died 21 January, 1864, in Peekskill, New York; daughter of the Honorable Robert and Elizabeth (Ogden) Johnston.

They had four children:

1. Elizabeth Thompson,[8] born 19 October, 1808; married, 10 May, 1832, William S—— Stanley, M.D.; they had no children.
2. Martha Minot,[8] born 2 May, 1810, in Somers, Westchester County, New York; died 26 March, 1885, in Peekskill, New York; married, 26 December, 1832, in Peekskill, New York, Isaac Depew, Esq.
3. William Ogden,[8] born 6 June, 1812; died 1 or 6 June, 1831.
4. Lucia Johnston,[8] born 19 August, 1814; married, 6 July, 1844, William Govan, M.D.; they had three children.

Chauncey Root[7] Mitchell was a lawyer at Delhi, Delaware County, New York, possessed brilliant talents, and was highly gifted as an orator. His death, at the early age of 28 years, was before he had a chance to gain a national reputation, for which he was well fitted. In his short career he had shown great promise of the same abundant success as has been obtained by his renowned grandson, Honorable Chauncey Mitchell Depew.

Martha Minot[8] Mitchell and Isaac Depew, Esq., had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[9] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

ROGER SHERMAN

SIGNER OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

THE SHERMAN LINE

26. Captain John[1] Sherman, born about 1604 in Dedham, Essex County, England; died 25 January, 1690–1691, in Watertown, Massachusetts; married, about 1638, Martha Palmer, born ———; died 9 February, 1700, in Watertown; daughter of William[1] and Ann Palmer.

They had seven children, born in Watertown:

48 1. John,[2] born 1 October, 1638; killed 19 December, 1675, in the war against King Philip in the Narragansett fight in the Great Swamp in South Kingston, Rhode Island; he had no children.

49 2. Martha,[2] born 21 December, 1640; married, 26 July, 1661, Francis Bowman; they had nine children.

50 3. Mary,[2] born 26 March, 1644; married, 18 January, 1667, Timothy Hawkins; they had one child.

51 4. Sarah,[2] born 17 November, 1647; died 17 June, 1667.

52 5. Elizabeth,[2] born 15 March, 1649; married, 20 July, 1681, Samuel Gaskell; no more trace.

53 + 6. **Joseph,**[2] born 14 March, 1650; married, 18 November, 1673, Elizabeth Winship.

54 7. Grace,[2] born 20 October, 1655; not married.

Captain John[1] Sherman settled in 1634 in Watertown, Massachusetts; he was an educated man; he was made a freeman 17 May, 1637; he was a cousin of Reverend John Sherman. Captain John came to New England with his father in 1634 from Dedham, Essex County, England. He was a soldier in Captain Moseley's Company and was wounded 6 January, 1676, at Rhode Island in King Philip's War. He was made an Ensign in 1654, and Captain 11 June 1680. He was a deputy to the General Court in 1651 and 1653 and 1663 and 1682, and Representative of the Colony of

Massachusetts Bay. He was Clerk of "Ye writs of Watertown" 1 October, 1645; Town Clerk in 1648 and often afterwards: Surveyor and Selectman often between 1667 and 1680, Steward of Harvard College in 1662, Captain of Militia, and often called to manage town affairs.

The 1870 New England Historic and Genealogical Register, pages 63 and following, trace the family in England thus:

Henry Sherman, of Dedham, England, born ———; died ———, 1589: married, ———; Agnes ———; she died ———, 1580; they had six children, among whom was Henry Sherman, born ———; died ———, 1610; married, ———, Susan Hills; they had eleven children, among whom were:

4. Edmund, born ———; married, 26 May, 1611, Judith Angier, and had Reverend John, born 4 January, 1614; came to New England and Samuel, bapt. 12, July 1618; married, about 1640, Sarah Mitchell.

7. John, born 17 August, 1585; married ——— (Grace Makin?), and had Captain John Sherman, born ———, 1604; married Martha Palmer.

See pages 429 and 934 of the printed 1855 History of Watertown, Massachusetts, by Dr. Henry Bond; also the 1854 printed History of Ancient Woodbury, Connecticut, by William Cothren, pages 680 and 1544; also the printed 1886 History of Stratford, Connecticut, by Samuel Orcutt, page 1283.

SECOND GENERATION

53. Joseph[2] Sherman (Captain John[1]), born 14 March, 1650, in Watertown, Massachusetts; died there 30 June, 1730–1731; married there 18 November, 1673, Elizabeth Winship; born 15 April, 1652; died ———; daughter of Lieutenant Edward and his second wife, Elizabeth (Parke) Winship.

They had thirteen children, born in Watertown:

117 1. John,[3] born 11 January, 1674; married, ———, Mary Bullen; they had seven children; went to Marlboro, Massachusetts.

118 2. Edward,[3] born 2 September, 1677; married, 16 October, 1700, Sarah Parkhurst; they had six children; went to Wayland, Massachusetts.

119 3. Joseph,[3] born 8 February, 1679; was a surveyor in Watertown, Massachusetts; no more trace.

120 4. Samuel,[3] born 28 November, 1681; he died young.

121 5. Samuel,[3] born 28 November, 1682; no more trace.

122 6. Jonathan,[3] born 24 February, 1683–1684; in 1712 was at Charlestown, Massachusetts; no more trace.

123 7. Ephraim,[3] born 16 March, 1685; he died young.

124 8. Ephraim,[3] born 20 September, 1686; no more trace.

125 9. Elizabeth,[3] born 15 July, 1687; married, ———, Mr. ——— Stephens, of Townsend, Massachusetts.

10. Martha,[3] born ———; bapt. 1 September, 1689; married, about 1707, Reverend Benjamin Shattuck; they had nine children.

126 + 11. William,[3] born 28 June, 1692; married, first, about 1713, Rebecca Cutler; married, second, 3 September, 1715, Mehitable Wellington.

127 12. Sarah,[3] born 2 June, 1694; no more trace.

128 13. Nathaniel,[3] born 19 September, 1696; married 31 May, 1726, Mary Livermore; they had three children.

Joseph[2] Sherman was a Representative to the General Court 1702 to 1705, inclusive; was often chosen Selectman and Assessor of Watertown, Massachusetts.

THIRD GENERATION

126. William[3] Sherman (Joseph,[2] Captain John[1]), born 28 June, 1692, in Watertown, Massachusetts; death not found; married, first, about 1713, Rebecca Cutler, of Charlestown, Massachusetts; they had one child; she died about 1714; married, second, in Watertown, Massachusetts, 3 September, 1715, Mehitable Wellington, of Watertown; she was bapt. 4 March, 1687–1688; death not found; daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Sweetman) Wellington.

William[3] had eight children: one child by his first wife and seven by his second wife:

182 1. William,[4] born about 1714; died aged about 16 months.

183 2. William,[4] born 20 March, 1716–1717; died 20 April, 1756; married 18 April, 1743, Sarah or Ruth Terrill; they had no children; went to New Milford, Connecticut.

184 3. Mehitable,[4] born ———; married ———, John Battell, of Dedham, Massachusetts; he was born 30 April, 1717; died 18 November, 1800; they had William[5] Battell, born 12 August, 1748, in Dedham, Massachusetts; went to Milford, Connecticut; in 1784 to Torrington, Connecticut; he died 29 February, 1832; married, first, ———, 1753, Sarah Buckingham; they had ten children; married, second, ———, 1807, his cousin, Mrs. Martha, widow of Reverend Justus[6] Mitchell, and daughter of Reverend Josiah[4] and Martha (Minot) Sherman; see page 50.

185 4. Honorable Roger,[4] born 19 April, 1721, in Newton, Massachusetts; died 23 July, 1793; married, first, ———, Elizabeth Hartwell, daughter of Deacon Joseph Hartwell, of Stoughton, Massachusetts; they had seven children; married, second, 12 May, 1763, Rebecca Prescott, daughter of Benjamin Prescott, Jr.; they had eight children; see the Prescott Line. The first wife died 19 October, 1760, aged 34 years. Honorable Roger[4] Sherman was one of the signers of the immortal Constitution of the United States and also of the Declaration of Independence, and was afterwards a United States Senator.

186 5. Elizabeth,[4] born 17 July, 1723; married 25 February, 1748–1749, James Buck, of New Milford, Connecticut; they had ten children.

187 6. Reverend Nathaniel,[4] born 5 March, 1724; married 1 March, 1759, Lydia Merriam; he graduated at Nassau Hall, Princeton College; went to Bedford, Massachusetts.

188 + 7. **Reverend Josiah,**[4] born 2 April, 1729; married 24 January, 1757, Martha Minot.

189 8. Rebecca,[4] born ———; married 24 May 1751, Joseph Hartwell, of New Milford, Connecticut; they had nine children.

ROGER MINOT SHERMAN

FOURTH GENERATION

188. Reverend Josiah[4] Sherman (William,[3] Joseph,[2] Captain John[1]), born 2 April, 1729; died 24 November, 1789, in Woodbridge, Connecticut; married, 24 January, 1757, Martha Minot; born ———; died ———, 1820, in Durham, New York; daughter of Honorable James Minot and Elizabeth (Wilder) Minot, of Concord, Massachusetts.

They had six children, five of whom were born in Woburn, Massachusetts:

1. Honorable Roger Minot,[5] born 9 December, 1757; died 30 December, 1844; married ———, Elizabeth Gould; he settled in Fairfield, Connecticut; was an LL.D. and one of the most brilliant and successful lawyers that Connecticut has ever produced. As a man, a jurist, and a Christian he was pre-eminent.
2. Martha,[5] born 8 December, 1758; married first, 7 September, 1779, Reverend Justus Mitchell (see page 51); married, second, about 1807, her cousin, William Battell, of Torrington, Connecticut (see page 50).
3. Elizabeth,[5] born 26 March, 1761; married ———, John Mitchell, Esq., of Woodbury, Connecticut; no more trace.
4. Mary,[5] born 3 February, 1763; no more trace.
5. Susanna,[5] born 7 April, 1765; married ———, Nathaniel Baldwin; they had five children; they went to Michigan.
6. Josiah,[5] born ———; he went to Albany, New York; no more trace.

Reverend Josiah[4] Sherman was graduated in 1754 from Nassau Hall, now Princeton University; received the honorary degree of M.A. (Master of Arts) in 1758 at Harvard College, and in 1765 the same degree from Yale College. After preaching 15 years at Woburn, Massachusetts, he was installed at Milford (New Milford), 23 August, 1775, and resigned 21 June, 1781; settled then at Goshen, Connecticut, and remained there till 1788. He was a Captain and Chaplain of the Seventh Regiment of the Connecticut Line in the Revolutionary War, Formation of 1777–1781 Colonel Heman Swift, of Cornwall, Connecticut; enlisted 1 January, 1777;

discharged 6 December, 1777. The printed 1889 Connecticut in the Revolution, on page 217, shows this company went into the field in the Spring of 1777 at Camp Peekskill, New York, and in September was ordered under General Alexander McDougall to join Washington's army in Pennsylvania; they fought at Germantown, Pennsylvania, on the 4th of October, 1777, and suffered some loss; they wintered at Valley Forge in 1777–1778.

He was a very acceptable preacher. His elocution was excellent, though fluent and rapid. His voice was distinct, his mind discriminating. His eloquence was often pathetic, sometimes very powerful, and always such as to command the respect and attention of his audience.

The printed 1839 American Quarterly Register, volume 11, page 188, has: Reverend Josiah[4] Sherman studied divinity with Reverend Dr. Bellamy, of Bethlehem, Connecticut, and with Reverend Graham, of Southbury, Connecticut. He went, in 1755, to Woburn, Massachusetts, having resigned from New Milford, Connecticut, and recommended to Woburn, previously to his ordination. He retired to New Milford after his resignation from Woburn, and after residing a while with his family at Stratford, Connecticut, was installed at Goshen, Connecticut, in 1781. In 1788 he resigned from Goshen, and after a short residence at Sheffield, Massachusetts, accepted an invitation from the Church and Society in Woodbridge, Connecticut, to settle with them, but died there a few months after his arrival. He published, while at Goshen, a number of discourses, one being addressed to infidels, in consequence of the publication of Ethan Allen's Theology, another upon the Redemption by Jesus Christ, and a third, The History of Melchizedec.

Martha[5] Sherman and Reverend Justus Mitchell had a son:

Chauncey Root[6] Mitchell, born 25 June, 1786; married about 1807, Anna MacArthur Johnston.

Chauncey Root[6] Mitchell and Anna MacArthur Johnston had a daughter:

Martha Minot[7] Mitchell, born 2 May, 1810, in Somers, Westchester County, New York; married 26, December, 1832, in Peekskill, New York, Isaac Depew, Esq.

Martha Minot[7] Mitchell and Isaac Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[8] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

THE LENT LINE

Abraham[4] Rycken; born about 1610; died about 1689; married, about 1635, Gertie Hermansen, daughter of Hendrick Hermansen.

They had nine children, all baptized in New Amsterdam, except the first, and all of Newtown, Long Island, New York.

1 + 1. **Ryck[5] Abrahamson,** born about 1637; married, about 1672, Tryntie Syboutsen.

2 2. Jacob[5] Abrahamson, bapt. 14 October, 1640; died in infancy.

3 3. Jacob[5] Abrahamson, bapt. 18 October, 1643; no more trace.

4 4. Hendrick[5] Abrahamson, bapt. 17 February, 1647; died in infancy.

5 5. Mary[5] Abrahamson, bapt. 21 February, 1649; married April, 1669, Sybout Harcksen Kranckheyt; they had eight children.

6 6. John[5] Abrahamson, bapt. 25 June, 1651; married ———, Margaret Krankheyt: Teunis G. Bergen makes this John[5] marry ———, 1691, Sarah Schouten.

7 7. Aeltje[5] Abrahamson, bapt. 9 November, 1653; married ———, Captain John Hermansen.

8 8. Abraham[5] Abrahamson, bapt. 23 December, 1653; no more trace; he is said to have died about 1690.

9 9. Hendrick[5] Abrahamson, bapt. 28 September, 1662; married, about 1682, Catharina ———; they had seven children.

The printed 1905 Lent Family, by Nelson Burton Lent, on page 5, gives Jacob[1] de Ryck; had a son Melchior[2] de Ryck, who had a son Captain Jacob Simons[3] De Ryck, who was a wealthy corn merchant of Amsterdam, Holland, and who had a son Abraham[4] Rycken, whose descendants took the name of Van Lent or Lent. Teunis G. Bergen, in his 1881 Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island, New York, on page 246, wrote:

Abraham[4] Ryke is supposed to have emigrated to America in 1638, residing at first in New Amsterdam, where he owned a house and lot. In 1638 he obtained a deed for land near Rinnegaconck, now Brooklyn, New York, and on the 1st. August 1640 a patent for a plantation, of probably the same premises, adjoining the land of Gysbert Ryken and Hans Hansen (Bergen), and by another account that of Remmert Jansen (Vanderbeeck).

These premises were probably in Bushwick, Long Island, New York. In 1654 he obtained a patent for a plantation in Newtown, Long Island, New York, to which he removed. See also the History of Newtown, Long Island, New York, by James Riker, page 315; and the History of Westchester County, New York, by Robert Bolton, page 529.

FIFTH GENERATION

1. Ryck Abrahamson[5] van Lent (Abram[4] Rycken), born about 1637; died before 20 April, 1715; married, about 1672, Tryntie or Catrina Syboutsen; born about 1650; daughter of Harck[1] and Wyntie (Teunis) Siboutsen; see page 33.

They had seven children, six of whom were baptized in the Dutch Church, New York:

10 1. **Lysbeth**[6] or **Elizabeth**,[6] bapt. 25 March, 1673; sponsors Abraham Rycks and Belitje Jacobs; married, about 1697, Thomas Heyert or Hyatt; they had one child.

11 2. Abraham,[6] born 10 March, 1674; bapt. 12 May, 1675; sponsors Herck Siboutszen and Tryntie Cregiers; married, late in 1698, Anna Catrina Meyer; they had eleven children.

12 3. Rycks,[6] bapt. 16 April, 1678; sponsors Sybout Hercksen and Wyntie Teunis; married, about 1703, Mary or Maritje Elizabeth Blauvelt; they had three children.

13 + 4. **Harck**[6] or **Hercules**,[6] bapt. 6 August, 1681; sponsors Herck Siboutszen and Abraham Rycken and Geertie Theunis; married, about 1700, Cornelia Van Wart.

14 5. Grietje[6] or Margaret,[6] bapt. 18 May, 1684; sponsors Jan Hermanszen and Grietie Jans; married, first, 6 May, 1713–1714, Pieter Vosbergen; married, second, ———, Thomas Benson or Bensen; no more trace.

6. Wyntje,[6] bapt. 25 May, 1687; sponsors Cornelis Janszen Van Hooren and Maria Jans; no more trace.

15 7. Katherine,[6] born about 1688; married, ———, Abraham or Joseph Jones; no more trace.

Ryck is Richard in English. He, with his two brothers, Jacob and Hendrick, adopted the name "van Lent," settled on the Manor of Cortland, Westchester County, New York, and became the sole owners of Ryck's Patent. Ryck[5] became an Elder in the Sleepy Hollow Dutch Church, at Tarrytown, New York, and was very much respected. See page 37, ante, regarding the purchase of Ryck's Patent. On page 10 of the printed History of the Lent Family is given in full the deed for the purchase of Ryck's Patent, with a photo of the document.

SIXTH GENERATION

13. Harck[6] or Hercules[6] van Lent (Ryck[5] Abrahamson, Abram[4] Rycken), bapt. 6 August, 1681; died, 1766, before 13 November; married, about 1700, Cornelia Van Wert; born, about 1681; daughter of Jacob[2] and Belitie (Jacobs) Van Wert.

They had seven children, all baptized in the Dutch Church, Tarrytown, New York:

106 1. **Jacob,**[7] bapt. (Number 46), ———, 1701; sponsors Ryck Abramze and Cristina Joachimze; married 7 May, 1726, Susanna Storm; they had six children.

107 2. Rachgel,[7] bapt. (Number 75) 26 October, 1703; sponsors, Jacob Van Weerdt and Sara Van Weerdt; married 17 September, 1728, Jacob Lamb; no more trace.

108 3. Cathariena,[7] bapt. (Number 106) 22 August, 1705; sponsors, Jan Ecker and Sara Van Weert; married 11 April, 1725, Hendrick De Ronde; they had six children.

109 4. Christiann,[7] bapt. (Number 162) 1 June, 1708; sponsors, Joachim Wouterze and wife, Christina (Janse); married, ———, John Lamb; they had four children.

110 5. Elizabeth,[7] bapt. (Number 202) 21 March, 1710; sponsors, Thomas Heyert and wife, Rachgel (De Maree); married, ———, James Lamb.

111 + 6. Hendrick,[7] bapt. (Number 248) 25 March, 1712; sponsors, Jan Kranckheyt and wife, Grietje; married 20 July, 1734, Elizabeth Storms.

112 7. Abraham,[7] bapt. (Number 299) 11 January, 1715; sponsors, Jan Ecker and wife, Magdaleentje (Vonck); married ———, 1740, Mary Waldron; they had two children.

Harck[6] Lent was also called Harrack and Hercules. He retired as an Elder for the Manor of Cortland, 19 August, 1726, in the Reformed Dutch Church, at Tarrytown, New York. He became blind in his old age. He owned meadow land in Orange County, New York, and Dutchess County, New York, as is shown by his will. By several purchases he became the owner of a part of Ryck's Patent.

His will, made 10 April, 1765, proved 13 November, 1766, is found in liber 25, page 337, of the New York City Surrogates records.

SEVENTH GENERATION

111. Lieutenant Hendrick[7] Lent (Harck[6] van Lent, Ryck[5] Abrahamson, van Lent, Abram[4] Rycken); bapt. 25 March, 1712; died before 21 October, 1782; married 20 July, 1734, Elizabeth Storm; bapt. 25 and 26 May, 1714; daughter of David[2] and Esther (See) Storm; she died after 26 August, 1777.

They had four children, two of whom were baptized:

1. Cathrina,[8] born 11 September, 1735; bapt. (Number 863) Tappan, Rockland County, New York, Dutch Church, 18 September, 1736; sponsors, Harkulius Lent and Cathrina Lent; no more trace.

352 2. Hercules,[8] bapt. (Number 922) Dutch Church, Tarrytown, New York, 18 October, 1737; sponsors, Herculius Lent and wife Cornelia Van Wert; married, about 1760, Winchey or Lavinia Van Tassel; they had six children.

353 3. David,[8] born 10 January, 1735; married 4 August, 1754, Annatje or Hannah ———; they had five children.

354 + 4. Hester,[8] born about 1741; married, about 1763, Captain James Kronkhuyt.

Hendrick[7] Lent was a military man—Lieutenant of Militia for the Manor of Cortland, Westchester County, New York, Tustin's Regiment; James Ver Planck, Esquire, Captain, and Hercules Lent, Ensign, dated 16 June, 1738. He was afterward made a Lieutenant of an Independent Company for the Manor of Cortland, with James Ver Planck, Esq., as Captain, and John Lent as Ensign.

The will of Hendrick[7] Lent, dated 26 August, 1777, proved 21 October, 1782, is found in liber 33, page 387, of the New York City Surrogates records.

EIGHTH GENERATION

Hester[8] Lent and Captain James Kronkhuyt had a daughter:

Catharine[9] Cranckheyt, born 6 August, 1765; married 13 November, 1787, Abraham Depew.

Abraham and Catharine[9] (Cranckheyt) Depew had a son:

Isaac[10] Depew, born 9 August, 1800, in Peekskill, New York; married 26 December, 1832, Martha Minot Mitchell.

Isaac[10] and Martha Minot (Mitchell) Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[11] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

THE STORM LINE

1. Dirck[1] Storm; born about 1636; death not found, but said to have been living in 1715; married, about 1658, Maria Peters Monfoort; born about 1638; death not found; daughter of Peter and Sara (de Plancken) Monfoort.

They had nine children, three of whom were baptized:

2 1. Marie,[2] born about 1659; married, about 1679, Casper Springsteen; they had eight children.

3 2. Gregorus,[2] born about 1663; married, about 1689, Engeltie Van Dyck; they had eight children.

4 + 3. **David,**[2] born about 1665; married, about 1694, Esther Sie.

5 4. Hendrick,[2] born about 1667; married, about 1698, Niesje ———; they had three children.

6 5. Peter,[2] born about 1669; married, about 1695, Margrietje ———; they had ten children.

7 6. Pietronella,[2] bapt. 1 June, 1673, in the Dutch Church, Brooklyn, New York; "Petranelle," daughter of Dirck Storm and Maria Pieteresse of "Breucklen"; sponsors, Jeronimus de Rapalie and Hendrica Hainelle and Neeltien Careljouw; married, about 1699, Pieter Sie; they had two children.

8 7. Antie,[2] born about 1676; married, about 1696, Cornelius Van Texel or Van Tassell; they had seven children.

9 8. Aaltje,[2] bapt. 20 October, 1678, in the Dutch Church, Flatbush, Long Island, New York; daughter of Dirck Storm and Maria Peters Monfoort; sponsors, Laurens Akerman and Janetie Titus; she died young.

10 9. Aaltje,[2] bapt. 31 October, 1680, in the Dutch Church, Flatbush, Long Island, New York; daughter of Dirk Storm and Maritie Peters; sponsors, Jan Gerritsen Dorland and Fytie Martens; she probably married, about 1697, Jacob Van Texel or Van Tassell; they had seven children.

On page 285 of Teunis G. Bergen's 1881 Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island, New York, is found: Dirck[1] Storm emigrated 2 September, 1662, on the ship Fox, Captain Jacob Huys, from the "Maiery of Bos" (Bois de Duc), in Dutch Brabant, with his wife and three children, one aged 6 years, one 2 years, and the youngest one year of age, settling at first in New Amsterdam, in 1665. He was appointed by the Court of Sessions, 15 December, 1669, town clerk or secretary of Brooklyn, New York, which office he held for several years. On the assessment rolls of Brooklyn of 1675 and 1676; was a member of the Flatbush, Long Island, New York, Dutch Church, and was residing in 1677 in New Lotts on Long Island; schoolmaster in New Lotts in 1680 and 1681; town clerk of Flatbush in 1681 and for some years afterwards; and a resident of Bedford section of Brooklyn in 1694.

He was a clerk of the Sessions of Orange County, New York, in 1691, as per page 43 of Ruttenber's History of Orange County. On the 16th of June, 1702, Dirck Storm and his wife Mary were enumerated among the residents of Orange County, New York (now Rockland County).

On pages 106 and 306 of the 1881 History of Harlem, New York, by James Riker, are found: The three sons who came to America with Dirck[1] Storm were named Gregoris and Peter and David. In 1697 Dirck Storm and his family were living on the Phillipse Manor, near Tarrytown, New York, where his descendants became numerous and noted.

Marcus D. Raymond in his 1894 Souvenir of the Revolutionary Soldiers' Monument Dedication at Tarrytown, New York, on page 166, is quoted the above, and adds: The Storm Family are the descendants of Dirck Storm, who came from Utrecht, Holland, to Harlem, New York, in 1662. The coat-of-arms—a Field, a ship at sea under storm sail. The crest—the Helmet of a Knight, vizor closed, affronte, surmounted by eagle's wings. The motto—In God We Trust. In 1699 David Storm was chosen as one of the Deacons (the other being Joachim Wouters Van Weert) in the old

Dutch Church at Tarrytown, New York, and afterwards served several terms as Elder there. All the early records of this Church are in his handwriting. In 1703 a Thomas Storm was Collector of the Manor of Phillipsburgh.

In fact the Storm Family was very prominent in the early days in the vicinity of Tarrytown, New York.

SECOND GENERATION

4. David[2] Storm (Dirck[1]), born about 1664; death not found; married, about 1694, Esther Sie; born about 1677; death not found: daughter of Isaac[2] and Marie (———) Sie.

They had ten children, eight of whom were baptized:

27 1. Hester[3] or Esther,[3] born about 1696; married 4 November, 1714, Willem Hemmen or Hammond; they had five children.

28 2. Maria,[3] bapt. (Number 22) 2 August, 1698, in the Dutch Church, Tarrytown, New York; sponsors, Jacob Sie and wife, Catherina; married 31 August, 1720, Harmanus Gardenier; they had five children.

29 3. Annatje,[3] bapt. ———, 1701 (Number 48), in the Dutch Church, Tarrytown, New York; sponsors, Cornelis Van Texel and wife, Antje (Storm); married 22 March, 1723–1724, Jan Canckelie or John Conckling; they had two children.

30 4. Aeltje,[3] bapt. 22 August, 1705 (Number 110), in the Dutch Church, Tarrytown, New York; sponsors, Jacob Van Texel and wife, Aeltje (Storm); married 28 April, 1728, Delefferins Canckely or Deliverance Conckling; they had nine children.

31 5. Susanna,[3] bapt. 25 March, 1706 (Number 125), in the Dutch Church, Tarrytown, New York; sponsors, Pieter Sie and wife, Petronelle (Storm); married 7 May, 1726, Jacob Lent; they had six children.

32 6. Cathariena,[3] bapt. 30 March, 1708 (Number 154), in the Dutch Church, Tarrytown, New York; sponsors, Isaac Sie and wife, Antje; she died young.

33 7. Petronella,[3] bapt. 21 March, 1710 (Number 195), in the Dutch Church, Tarrytown, New York; sponsors, Gregorius Storm and Geesje Van Dyck; married 10 November, 1733, Willem Davids; they had four children.

34 8. Cathariena,[3] bapt. 25 March, 1712 (Number 239), in the Dutch Church, Tarrytown, New York; sponsors, Jacobus Sie and wife, Catharina; she probably married 11 January, 1728–1729, Elyas De Peu; no more trace.

35 + 9. **Elizabeth,**[3] bapt. 25 and 26 May, 1714 (Number 283), in the Dutch Church, Tarrytown, New York; sponsors, Abram Van Dyck and wife, Elizabeth; married 20 July, 1734, Lieutenant Hendrick Lent.

36 10. David,[3] born about 1716; no baptism found; married, about 1740, Catharina Lent; they had six children.

Elizabeth[3] Storm and Lieutenant Hendrick Lent had a daughter:

Hester[4] Lent, born about 1741; married, about 1763, Captain James Kronkhuyt.

Hester[4] Lent and Captain James Kronkhuyt had a daughter:

Catharine[5] Cranckheyt, born 6 August, 1765; married 13 November, 1787, Abraham Depew.

Catharine[5] Cranckheyt and Abraham Depew had a son:

Isaac[6] Depew, born 9 August, 1800, in Peekskill, New York; married 26 December, 1832, Martha Minot Mitchell.

Isaac[6] Depew and Martha Minot Mitchell had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[7] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

THE SEE LINE

1. Isaac[1] See; born about 1615; death not found; married, about 1640, Esther ———.

They had, at least, two children:

2 + 1. **Isaac,**[2] born about 1643; married, about 1671, Marie ———.

3 2. Marie,[2] born about 1645; married, about 1665, Nicholas de Vauz, or De Voe; they had five children.

The printed 1881 History of Harlem, New York, by James Riker, on page 371, says: The name was written Cie, or du Cie, or Sieck, or See, or Sie, or Zy. Isaac[1] See had 194 acres of land, two farms, by Patent of 29 September, 1677, at Karles Neck, Richmond County, Staten Island, New York; but after living there some years the family removed to Philips Manor, Westchester County, New York, the father and son in 1697 appearing as Church Members at the Sleepy Hollow, or Tarrytown, New York, Dutch Reformed Church. Then the name was usually written Sie. The family is still numbered among the most respectable residents there, and from its branches have come several well-known clergymen. Again, on page 356, Mr. Riker says: "With Sir Edmund Andros, in 1674, there came the related families of Nicholas de Vaux, Isaac See, Isaac See, Jr., and Jean Le Comte, directly to Harlem."

This is a French Huguenot Family.

Reverend Dr. Charles W. Baird in his printed 1885 History of the Huguenot Emigration to America, volume one, on page 354, gives some records of the Walloon families of Leyden, Holland, and has Jean Le Ca, a native of Halewyn, was married to Marie des Pre, of Monvau, on the 7th of January, 1617; and on page 352, dated 11 August, 1628, Jan la Ca, laboureur, five enfants.

SECOND GENERATION

2. Isaac[2] See (Isaac[1]), born about 1643; married, about 1671, Marie ———.

They had, at least, five children:

4 1. Peter,[3] born about 1672, in Europe; married, about 1679, Petronella[2] Storm; they had two children.

5 2. Jacobue,[3] born about 1675; married, about 1699, Catharine ———; they had eight children.

6 + 3. **Esther,**[3] born about 1677; married about 1694, David[2] Storm.

7 4. Simon,[3] bapt. 18 May, 1679, in the Dutch Church, Flatbush, Long Island, New York; sponsors, Simon ———; child of Isaac "Zy"; no further trace.

8 5. Isaac,[3] born about 1681; married, about 1702, Antje ———; they had two children.

Esther[3] See and David Storm had a daughter:

Elizabeth[4] Storm, bapt. 25 and 26 May, 1714; married 20 July, 1734, Lieutenant Hendrick Lent.

Elizabeth[4] Storm and Lieutenant Hendrick Lent had a daughter:

Hester[5] Lent, born about 1741; married, about 1763, Captain James Kronkhuyt.

Hester[5] Lent and Captain James Kronkhuyt had a daughter:

Catharine[6] Cranckheyt, born 6 August, 1765; married 13 November, 1787, Abraham Depew.

Catharine[6] Cranckheyt and Abraham Depew had a son:

Isaac[7] Depew, born 9 August, 1800, in Peekskill, New York; married 26 December, 1832, Martha Minot Mitchell.

Isaac[7] Depew and Martha Minot Mitchell had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[8] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

THE MONFOORT LINE

Pieter[1] Monfoort; born about 1605; died 4 January, 1661; married 12 or 17 January, 1630, at Amsterdam, Holland, Sarah de Plancken (or Blanck); she married, second, in the Dutch Church, Brooklyn, New York, 1 January, 1663, Lambert Janse Bosch, from Ootmarsen, in the Province of Overyssel.

Peter[1] and Sarah Monfoort had six children:

1. **Maria Peters,**[2] born about 1638; married, about 1658, Dirck[1] Storm; see page 67; she must have been left in Holland when her father and mother sailed to America.
2. Janica[2] or Jannetje Pieters,[2] bapt. 12 May, 1646; married 12 February, 1665, William Gerretse Cowenhoven; they had eleven children.
3. Jan Pieterse,[2] bapt. 23 February, 1648; married, first, ———, Geertje Pieters; they had no children; married, second, 17 May, 1687, Ida Abrams Brinckerhoff; they had seven children.
4. Pieter Pieterse,[2] bapt. 21 July, 1652; married, about 1675, Marretje Pieterse Luyster; they had nine children.
5. Sarah Pieterse,[2] bapt. 2 April, 1656; married, about 1677. Claes Pieterse Wyckoff, of Flatlands, Long Island, New York; they had five children.
6. Willemtje Pieterse,[2] born, ———; married ———, Gerret Elbertse Stoothoff.

Pieter[1] Monfoort came at an early period from the Netherlands, where he was married prior to his emigration. He obtained a Patent 29 May, 1641, for a plantation at the Wallabout, Brooklyn, New York, on which he resided, and for which he obtained a confirmatory Patent 17 August, 1643, in which the quantity given is 25 Morgens. He was a Magistrate of

Brooklyn, New York, in 1658, and a Deacon in the Dutch Reformed Church at the time of his death.

See the printed 1881 Early Settlers of Kings County, New York, page 210, by Teunis G. Bergen; and the New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, volume 7, pages 152 per 160.

Maria Peters[2] Monfoort and Dirck Storm had a son:

David[3] Storm, born about 1664; married, about 1694, Esther Sie.

David[3] Storm and Esther Sie had a daughter:

Elizabeth[4] Storm, bapt. 25 and 26 May, 1714; married 20 July, 1734, Lieutenant Hendrick Lent.

Elizabeth[4] Storm and Lieutenant Hendrick Lent had a daughter:

Hester[5] Lent, born about 1741; married, about 1763, Captain James Kronkhuyt.

Hester[5] Lent and Captain James Kronkhuyt had a daughter:

Catharine[6] Cranckheyt, born 6 August, 1765; married 13 November, 1787, Abraham Depew.

Catharine[6] Cranckheyt and Abraham Depew had a son:

Isaac[7] Depew, born 9 August, 1800, in Peekskill, New York; married 26 December, 1832, Martha Minot Mitchell.

Isaac[7] Depew and Martha Minot Mitchell had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[8] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

THE WILTSIE LINE

1. Philippe Maton[1] Wiltsie; born about 1590, in Tirlamont, Holland, probably, or in Copenhagen, Denmark; killed — March, 1632, in Swaanendael; married, about 1615, Sophia Ter Bosch, probably of Overyssel, Holland; she returned to Holland on the ship Endragt.

They had seven children:

2 1. Helena[2] or Lyntie,[2] born about 1617 in Holland; married, first, ———, Mr. ———; married, second, ———, Adam Roelantsen; they had three children.

3 2. Pierre,[2] born about 1619 in Holland; was taken captive in 1633 by the Indians, and given to the Jesuits of Canada.

4 + 3. Hendrick,[2] born about 1623 on the sea; married 10 January, 1660, Margarita Meyerings.

5 4. Macheltje,[2] born about 1625 at Fort Orange, Albany, New York; probably married ———, Andries Barentsen of New Amsterdam.

6 5. Marten,[2] born about 1627 at Fort Orange; no further trace.

7 6. Martin,[2] born about 1628 at Waal-Bogt, possibly the Wallabout, Brooklyn, New York; is said to have gone to Delaware River.

8 7. Maria,[2] born about 1630; remained in Holland, where she married, ———, William Faestraels; they had five children.

SECOND GENERATION

4. Hendrick Martense[2] Wiltse (Philippe Maton[1] Wiltse); born about the spring of 1623, at sea; was still alive 6 July, 1701; married, as a young man, "van Coppenhagen," in the Dutch Church, New Amsterdam, 10

January, 1660, to Margarita Meyerings, widow van Herman Jansen; daughter of Jan Meyers or Meyrinck and Teuntie Straitsman.

They had eight children:

12 1. Sophia,[3] bapt. 11 December, 1660, in the Wiltwyck, now Kingston, New York, Dutch Church; sponsors, Christian Niesen Rump and Jan Jansen, and Geertrung Andriessen and Aeltjen Claas; married, first, 10 September, 1679, Theunis Hercks Krankheyt; they had ten children; see ante, page 34; married, second, about 1709, Joost[1] Paulding; but had no children by the second marriage; Joost was the ancestor of all the Paulding families in the United States.

13 + 2. Jannitje,[3] bapt. 7 January, 1663, in the Dutch Church; page 22 of the printed copy, Kingston, Ulster County, New York; sponsors, Marten Hoffman and Walrave de Mont and Elsjen Hendricks; married, first, 23 April, 1681, Myndert Hendrickse (Hogencamp); married, second, 16 April, 1701, Jan or John De Pew.

14 3. Barber,[3] bapt. 1 March, 1665, in the Dutch Church, Kingston, New York; sponsors, Joyst Arensen and Margriet Chambers; died young.

15 4. Marten,[3] bapt. 3 April, 1667, in the Dutch Church, Kingston, New York; sponsors, Mattys Capito and Lewis Hoff and Barentje Hansen and Marretje Symens; married 26 June, 1690, Marretje Van Wyck; they had nine children.

16 5. Hendrick,[3] bapt. 24 November, 1669, in the Dutch Church, New Amsterdam: one sponsor, Gabriel Cabosie; married ———, Marretje Van Wyck or Marry Vanderwyck: no further trace.

17 6. Meyndert,[3] bapt. 11 February, 1672, in the Dutch Church, New York; one sponsor, Jacob Maynarts; married 14 November, 1694, Maria Broucard or Bourgon or Bragaw; they had one child.

18 7. Theunis,[3] bapt. 10 January, 1674, in the Dutch Church, New York; sponsors, Jacob Mens and Anna Tielmans; married ———, Diertie ———; they had three children.

19 8. Jacob,[3] bapt. 8 March, 1676, in the Dutch Church, New York; sponsors, Tieleman Jacobyen and Jan Pietersen Bosch and Wyntie Thewnis; married, about 1700, Abigail Ferguson; they had ten children.

Hendrick[2] Wiltsie lived at Kingston, Ulster County, New York, and Newtown, Long Island, New York. In 1681 he bought a farm at Hell Gate, which in 1706 he conveyed to his son Teunis Wiltsie. Hendrick[2] was a soldier from 1660 to 1667 at Kingston, New York. He enlisted in 1663 in the Esopus War, was captured by the Indians, and reported killed.

See the printed 1852 History of Newtown, Long Island, New York, by James Riker, page 373; and the printed 1912 Van Wyck Genealogy, page 381.

Jan Meyers or Meyerings lived in the Dutch Colony at Fort Margaret, Brazil, where he died; his wife, Teuntje Straitsman, moved to New Amsterdam, where she died 9 October, 1662; they had a posthumous daughter, Margaret Meyerings, who married 10 January, 1660, Hendrick Martense[2] Wiltsie; Margarita Meyerings married, first, about 1657, Herman Janzen, Van Lenneps; Teuntje Straetsman married, second, ———, Tieleman Jacobszen, Van Leuven; Teuntje married, third, 15 June, 1657, Gabriel Carbosie, of New Amsterdam or Gowanus, Brooklyn, New York.

THIRD GENERATION

13. Jannitje[3] Wiltse (Hendrick Martense[2] Wiltse, Philippe Maton[1] Wiltse); bapt. 7 January, 1663; death not found; married, first, as a young woman, "Van de Esopus," in the Dutch Church, New York, volume one, page 48, of the printed records, 23 April, 1681, Myndert Hendrickse (Hogencamp), a young man, van Mappelen, Holland; tot New Haerlem; beide woonende aen de armen bouwerye; all of New Harlem; both living in the Arme Bouwery, or Newtown, Long Island, New York; he died about 1700; she married, second, in the Dutch Church, Tappan, Rockland County, New York, 16 January, 1701, Jan[2] or John[2] De Pew.

Jannitje[3] Wiltsie had eight children by her first husband, Myndert Hendrickse Hogencamp:

1. Hendrick,[4] bapt. 15 March, 1682, in the Dutch Church, New York; sponsors, Gelyn Ver Plancken and Hendrickje Wessels, son of Myndert Hendrickszen and Jannetie; married in the Tappan, New York, Dutch Church, 24 June, 1713, Teuntie Krom; they had three children.
2. Margierie,[4] bapt. 26 December, 1683, in the Dutch Church, New York; sponsors, Theunis Hendrickszen and Grietie Hendricx; she died young.
3. Jan,[4] bapt. 30 August, 1685, in the Dutch Church, New York; sponsors, Abram Abrahamszen and Sophia Hendrickx; son of Myndert Hendrickxen and Jannetie Hendrickx; married in the Dutch Church, Tappan, New York, 15 October, 1707, Gerritie Van Houten, widow of Willem Krom; they had six children.
4. Margrietje,[4] bapt. 9 October, 1687, in the Dutch Church, New York; sponsors, Wolfert Webber and Lydia Van Dyck, of the same parents; married in the Dutch Church, Tappan, New York, 11 January, 1710, Teunis Talema; they had four children.
5. Marten,[4] bapt. 9 November, 1690, in the Dutch Church, New York; sponsors, Marten Hendricxsen and Maryken Cornelis; son of Meyndert Hendrickxen and Jannetie Hendrickx; no further trace.
6. Anna,[4] bapt. 16 April, 1693, in the Dutch Church, New York; sponsors, Jan Hermanszen and Claesje Blanck, of the same parents as previous; married, about 1727, Jan or John Makleen or Makleyn; they had, at least, five children.
7. Myndert,[4] born about 1696; baptism not found; this child is given in the printed 1908 Wiltsee Genealogy and the printed Cole-Kool Genealogy; probably married ———, Annatie ———, or Heleena Krom; he had one child.
8. Barbara,[4] bapt. 17 April, 1700, in the Dutch Church, Tappan, New York (Number 40), of the same parents; sponsors, Hendrick Martenze and Margrietje Meyeren; married in the Dutch Church, Tappan, New York, 24 February, 1722, Edmond Concklin; they had three children.

Jannitje[3] Wiltsie had two children by her second husband, Jan[2] or John[2] De Pew.

9. Geertje,[4] bapt. 14 October, 1702, in the Dutch Church, Tappan, New York (Number 67); sponsors, Jan Waard and Sara De Puw; married there 1 January, 1720, Jan Cankely or John Concklin; they had three children.

10. John,[4] born 24 October, 1705, as per the Family Bible; baptism not found; married, about 1733, Elizabeth ———.

John[4] De Pew and wife, Elizabeth ———, had a son:

Henry[5] De Pew, born 6 June, 1734; married 30 April, 1756, Mary[4] De Pew.

Henry[6] De Pew and his wife Mary[4] De Pew had a son:

Abraham[6] De Pew, born 10 October, 1762; married 13 November, 1787, Catherine Cranckheit.

Abraham[6] De Pew and his wife Catherine Cranckheit had a son:

Isaac[7] Depew, born 9 August, 1800, in Peekskill, New York; married 26 December, 1832, Martha Minot Mitchell.

Isaac[7] Depew and his wife, Martha Minot Mitchell, had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[8] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

THE VAN WERT LINE

1. Jochem[1] Wouters; possibly Van Goede (i.e., Gouda); born about 1637; alive 1 June, 1708; married, about 1658, Christina or Styntie Janse; she was alive 1 June, 1708.

They had nine children, three of whose baptisms are on record in the Dutch Reformed Church, New York:

2 + 1. **Jacob,**[2] born about 1659; married, about 1679, Belitie Jacobs.

3 2. Janneken,[2] born about 1665; married in the Dutch Church, New York, 24 October, 1683, Johannes Gerritszen Blauvelt; they had four children; he married, second, about 1693, Catie Cornelisse; they had twelve children at Tappan, New York, Dutch Church.

4 3. Gerrit,[2] born about 1670; married, about 1692, Catalyntje Conckling; they had seven children.

5 4. Anneken Jochemse,[2] born about 1673; married, first, 4 June, 1693, in the Dutch Church, Tarrytown, New York, Johannis Minne or Minnelay; they had two children; married, second, 4 May, 1701, in the Dutch Church, Tarrytown, New York, Samuel Conckling; they had one child.

6 5. Catharine,[2] born about 1675; Johannes Blawvelt and Catje Joachimse were sponsors, 24 October, 1695, at the baptism of Reynsje, daughter of Johannes and Antje Joachims, at the Dutch Church, Tappan, New York, Number 14.

7 6. Grietje,[2] born about 1677; probably married about 1695, Jan Herricksen Cranckheyt.

8 7. Rachel,[2] bapt. 27 September, 1679, in the Dutch Church, New York, volume two, page 138; daughter of Jochem Wouterszen and Styntie Jans; sponsors, Egbert Fockenszen and Jannetie Jans; married 30 October, 1698, in the Dutch Church, Tarrytown, New York, Abraham de Revier, Jr.; they had two children.

9 8. Cornelia,[2] bapt. 25 February, 1682, in the Dutch Church, New York; volume two, page 151; of the same parents; sponsors, Hendrick Claeszen and Gerritie Reyniers; no more trace.

10 9. Sara,[2] bapt. 28 March, 1686, in the Dutch Church, New York; volume two, page 173; of the same parents; sponsors, Jan Jacobszen and Margrietje Snedicker; it is supposed she was the first wife of Joseph Cankele or Conckling.

See the 1901 printed records of the First Reformed Dutch Church, Tarrytown, New York, by Reverend David Cole; also page 394 of the printed 1881 Early Settlers of Kings County, New York, by Teunis G. Bergen; also the 1910 New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, on page 49, The Dutcher Family, by Walter Kenneth Griffin.

Jochem[1] Wouterse was of Flushing, Long Island, New York, and Midwout, now Flatbush, Long Island, New York, from 1667 to 1683. The name is spelled Van Weert and van Waerdt and van Waert and van Waart, etc. Jochem[1] and his wife were members 1 June, 1676, of the Dutch Church, New York; but in 1693 or earlier were in Philipsburgh, Westchester County, New York. Joachim Van Weert (same as Joachim Wouters) and his wife Chrystyntje were members in 1697, the first list, numbers 6 and 7, of the Dutch Church, Tarrytown, New York. Jochem[1] was an Elder there, ———, 1699; a note on page 18 of the printed record of this Church says: "Joachim Wouter's full name was Joachim Wouters Van Weert." Walter Kenneth Griffin says: "Many Hollanders took at Tarrytown (New York), for the first time, a family name of record, or changed their previous geographical names, e.g., the Rikers, who became known as Kranckheits." The study of the Dutch Church records convinces Mr. William A. Eardeley that it was the Syboutsen (not the Riker) family who took the name of Kranckheit; while one branch of the Rikers, the ones who went to Tarrytown, New York, took the name of van Lent, while Wouterse or van Goede became Van Weert. This was not a custom peculiar especially to Tarrytown, but was done elsewhere in the Dutch Colonies, as Mr. Griffin was probably aware, e.g., Van Tuyl became in New York City De Key or De Kay; Van Der Beeck, on Long Island, became Remsen; Hansen became Bergen; Martin became Wiltse; Ariaense

in Tappan, New York, became Smith; Gerritszen became Blauvelt; Hendrikze became Hogenkamp, etc. Many other instances could be cited. It is not always apparent why these changes took place, but they are apparent to any one who takes the trouble to study the early Dutch Church records.

The name "Weert" is allied to the English term Weir, a river or marsh dam, and indicates low-lying country, liable to overflow. The Van Weert intermarriages with the Dutcher family are numerous.

SECOND GENERATION

2. Jacob[2] Van Wert (Jochem[1] Wouters), born about 1659; married, about 1679, Belitie Jacobs; Jacob Wouterszen and Belitie Jacobs were sponsors 13 December, 1681, at the baptism of Abraham, son of Jan Pieterszen and Grietie Cozyn.

Jacob[2] and Belitie Van Wert had two children:

+ 1. Cornelia,[3] born about 1681; married, about 1700, Herrick van Lent.

2. Jacob,[3] born about 1683; married, about 1704, Belitie ———; they had three children.

Cornelia[3] Van Wert and Herrick van Lent had a son:

Hendrick[4] van Lent, bapt. 25 March, 1712; married 20 July, 1734, Elizabeth Storms.

Lieutenant Hendrick[4] Lent and Elizabeth Storms had a daughter:

Hester[5] Lent, born about 1741; married, about 1763, Captain James Kronkhuyt.

Hester[5] Lent and Captain James Kronkhuyt had a daughter:

Catharine[6] Cranckheyt, born 6 August, 1765; married 13 November, 1787, Abraham Depew.

Catharine[6] Cranckheyt and Abraham Depew had a son:

Isaac[7] Depew, born 9 August, 1800, in Peekskill, New York; married 26 December, 1832, Martha Minot Mitchell.

Isaac[7] Depew and Martha Minot Mitchell had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[8] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

THE VAN BOERUM LINE

Willem Jacobs[1] Van Boerum; born about 1617; died before 1698; married, about 1640, Geertje Hendrickse.

They had four children:

1. Hendrick Willemse,[2] born about 1642; married, about 1663, Maria Ariaens; they had four children.

+ 2. Geertruy[2] or Geertje Willemse,[2] born about 1644; married 26 August, 1661, in the Dutch Church, New York, François[1] De Pew.

3. Jacob Willemse,[2] born about 1646; married 15 June, 1684, Geertruyd De Beauvois; they had five children.

4. Hillegond or Hillegont Willemse,[2] born about 1649; no more trace.

See the printed 1881 Early Settlers of Kings County, New York, page 40, by Teunis G. Bergen.

Willem Jacobs[1] Van Boerum and his family came with his sons from Amsterdam, Holland, in 1649. They lived at New Lotts, Flatbush, Long Island, New York, where he was a magistrate for several years. He was allotted, 7 February, 1670–1671, in pursuance of the Patent of Flatbush, 25 morgens of land, said town between the lands of Jan Hansen (Van Noostrand) and those of Adriaen Hegeman, with plain land and salt meadows in addition, as per page 16, liber A, of Flatbush records. He was a magistrate in 1657 and 1662 and 1663 of Flatbush; he was on the assessment roll of 1675 and took the oath of allegiance there in 1687.

Geertje Willemse[2] Van Boerum and François De Pew had a son:

John[3] De Pew, bapt. 20 May, 1674; married 16 April, 1701, Jannetje Wiltsie.

John[3] De Pew and Jannetje Wiltsie had a son:

John[4] De Pew, born 24 October, 1705; married, about 1733, Elizabeth ———.

John[4] De Pew and Elizabeth ——— had a son:

Henry[5] De Pew, born 6 June, 1734; married 30 April, 1756, Mary De Pew.

Henry[5] De Pew and Mary De Pew had a son:

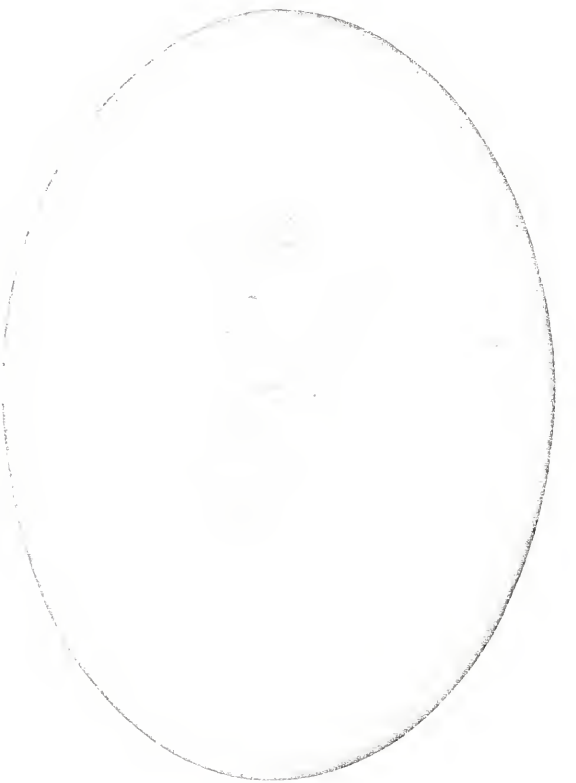
Abraham[6] De Pew, born 10 October, 1762; married 13 November, 1787, Catherine Cranckheyt.

Abraham[6] De Pew and Catherine Cranckheyt had a son:

Isaac[7] Depew, born 9 August, 1800, in Peekskill, New York; married 26 December, 1832, Martha Minot Mitchell.

Isaac[7] Depew and Martha Minot Mitchell had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[8] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.



JUDGE ROBERT JOHNSTON

THE JOHNSTON LINE

Judge Robert[1] Johnston, born about 1734, in Ireland; died 19 January, 1823, aged 89 years, in the town of Carmel, New York; his tombstone is in the Presbyterian Cemetery, at Red Mills, Carmel, Putnam County, New York; married, about 1770, Elizabeth Ogden; born about 1750; died 27 September, 1832, aged 82 years; buried in the same cemetery and has a tombstone; daughter of Uzal and Elizabeth Charlotte (Thebaut) Ogden. They had one son and six daughters:

1. Mary[2] or Polly,[2] born about 1771; single; was aged over 60 on the 11th July, 1831.
2. Eliza,[2] born about 1773; died 1815, before 29 November; married, about 1797, Daniel Delavan, of Mount Pleasant, Westchester County, New York.

   They had eight children: See the Guardian papers in the Surrogates Office at White Plains, New York:

   1. Mary O——,[3] born about 1799; died single, about June, 1829; she left a will.
   2. Robert,[3] born about 1801.
   3. Margaret E——,[3] born about 1803.
   4. Eliza D——,[3] born 3 May, 1805.
   5. Daniel E——,[3] born 23 January, 1809.
   6. Charles H——,[3] born 20 July, 1811.
   7. Christian S——[3] (a daughter), born 3 August, 1813.
   8. Hannah,[3] born 7 March, 1815.
3. William Harkness,[2] born about 1779; died 10 or 28 January, 1828, aged 49 years; buried in the same cemetery with his parents; married, 1 May, 1821, Susan Van Wyck; born 24 November, 1786; died 27 June, 1885; daughter of Theodorus William Van Wyck and Sarah (Young); they had three children:

1. Robert Van Wyck,[3] born 14 March, 1822; died 17 March, 1822.
2. Sarah Van Wyck,[3] born 23 February, 1823; died 19 November, 1857; single.
3. Robert,[3] born 22 September, 1825; died single, 13 June, 1897.

William H. Johnston was Sheriff and Surrogate of Putnam County, New York; his will is in liber B, page 262, of the Carmel, New York, Surrogate's Office; dated at Carmel 19 February, 1826; proved 17 January, 1828; wife, Susan; children, Sarah Van Wyck Johnston and Robert Johnston; nephew, William Johnston Mitchell, son of my sister Ann Mitchell; my father was Robert Johnston; my mother was Elizabeth Johnston: my sister, Mary Johnston; executors, Abram Smith, Esq., of the town of Phillips Town, and Alfred Lounsberry, of Carmel, and Theodorus Van Wyck, of Fishkill; witnesses, William H—— Sloat and Platt P—— Smith and Joseph Benedict; codicil, 25 November, 1827, added to my executors my brother-in-law, Ward B—— Howard, of Cortland, Westchester County, New York; file box 468 has the original will; file box 557 has the petition, dated 11 July, 1831; says he died in Carmel, — January, 1828; widow, Susan, and two infant children, Sarah, aged 8 years, and Robert, aged 6 years; deposition says the bonds and mortgages are in the hands of Mrs. Mitchell, who resides in Peekskill, and who is a sister of the wife of Ward B—— Howard; that said Howard married, about 1821, Lucia Johnston, after the date of the will of Robert Johnston, and she is still living; the heirs of Eliza Delavan, who deceased before Robert Johnston; Mary Johnston, aged over 60 years; that Robert Johnston died in the years 1821 or 1822, leaving widow, Elizabeth, and Mrs. Mitchell (she has four children) and Mary; two other daughters, Mrs. Niven and Mrs. Van Arsdale.

4. Margaret,[2] born 22 February, 1782; died 21 April, 1848; married, 14 October, 1800, Elias Van Arsdale, Senr. See the Ogden line for their six children.
5. **Anna MacArthur**,[2] born 1 November, 1785, at Lake Mahopac, Putnam County, New York; married, about 1807, Chauncey Root Mitchell.

6. Charlotte,[2] born about 1787; married, about 1810, George W—— Niven, of New York. See the Ogden line for their two children.

7. Lucia,[2] born about 1789; married, about 1821, Ward B—— Howard.

Judge Robert[1] Johnston came from Armagh, Ireland, in early manhood (in 1755, it is thought), to New York City, and engaged in mercantile business. Later he moved to Lake Mahopac, Putnam County, New York, and engaged in the same business. He was among the most prominent of the early settlers there and became a leader in political as well as commercial circles. He was an influential Democrat; served as County Judge; Member of the New York State Assembly for Dutchess County 1798 to 1800, Member of the New York State Senate 1804 to 1807, and a Member of the Council of Appointment and Revision. He was a member of the 22nd, 23rd and 24th Sessions of the Assembly, 1798, 1799, 1800, 1801; Senator, 28th Session, 1804–1805; Senator, 29th Session, 1806–1807; Senator, 30th Session, 1808–1809.

He was at one time the owner of the entire Lake Mahopac. He married after he came to the United States and reared a family of seven children. The deeds to his property were destroyed and he petitioned the New York Legislature, which confirmed his right to the property he claimed. The printed 1886 History of Putnam County, New York, by William Smith Pelletreau, page 346, says: Robert Johnston purchased, about 1799, from William Smith, the (Red) mills and lands adjoining; and before 1800 he purchased from William Smith "the large island in the large pond called Hustin's Pond," Lake Mahopac, Carmel, New York; this was sold on 24th December, 1828, to Silas Slawson, for five hundred and fifty dollars.

As his name does not appear on the printed 1790 Census of New York State, it would seem he must then have been living in New Jersey, from which State his wife came; the 1790 Census for New Jersey was destroyed when the British burned Washington, D. C., during the 1812 War.

The 1885 volume of the Collections of the New York Historical Society, Burghers and Freemen of New York, at a Common Council held the 1st day of April, 1789, Robert Johnston, Shopkeeper, admitted Freeman.

In April, 1803, Robert Johnston and Joshua M—— Brett and James Burt were elected State Senators in the Middle District. On the 28th

January, 1806, Dewitt Clinton, Robert Johnston and Adam Comstock and Henry Huntington were nominated to form a Council of Appointment, and were afterwards elected by the House.

Robert Johnston was a lay Judge of Dutchess County, New York. His will is recorded in liber B. page 182, of the Putnam County, New York, Surrogate Office at Carmel, New York, and is dated at Carmel 29 November, 1815, and proved 29 December, 1824.

See page 897 of the printed 1897 Commemorative and Biographical Record of Dutchess County, New York; also page IX of the printed 1882 large History of Dutchess County, New York, by James H—— Smith.

Anna MacArthur[2] Johnston and Chauncey Root Mitchell had a daughter:

Martha Minot[3] Mitchell, born 2 May, 1810, in Somers, Westchester County, New York; married, 26 December, 1832, in Peekskill, New York, Isaac Depew, Esq.

Martha Minot[3] Mitchell and Isaac Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[4] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

THE ROOT LINE

4. Josiah[1] Rootes, born about 1615, in Great Chart Parish, fifty miles southeast of London, England; died 4 June, 1683, in Beverly, Massachusetts; married about 1640, Susanna ———.

They had six children, the first four all baptized 24 September, 1648:

5 1. Josiah,[2] born about 1642; probably married ———, ——— Allen; no more trace.

6 2. Bethia,[2] born about 1644; no more trace.

7 + 3. John,[2] born about 1646; married about 1684, Dorcas Abbott.

8 4. Susanna,[2] born about 1648; married ———, Mr. ——— Haskins; no more trace.

9 5. Thomas,[2] bapt. 16 February, 1651; went to Boston, Massachusetts; married ———, Elizabeth Gale; they had one child.

10 6. Jonathan,[2] born about 1666; probably married ———, Abigail Gale; no more trace; it is supposed he went to Marblehead, Massachusetts.

Josiah[1] Rootes came from Kent, England, 1634–1635, in the ship Hercules, of Sandwich, England, John Witherby, master. He joined the church in 1648. He had a land grant in 1636 and 1649 in Salem, Massachusetts, and settled on the Beverly side of the river. He resided in Salem and Beverly, Massachusetts. He was a brother of Thomas Rootes and Richard Rootes, and probably a brother of Joshua Rootes, of Salem, Massachusetts. Josiah had a certificate from the curate of Great Chart Parish, England, 20 March, 1634. He was one of the Founders of the Church in Beverly, Massachusetts, in 1667. His wife was arrested 21 May, 1692, for witchcraft, but was never tried; the principal reason for suspecting her was that she absented herself from prayers. Josiah made his will 15 May, 1683, just 19 days before he died.

See the printed 1870 Root and Rootes Families, page 50, by James Pierce Root; also the printed 1854 History of Ancient Woodbury, Connecticut, by William Cothren, volume 1, page 674.

SECOND GENERATION

7. John[2] Rootes (Josiah[1]), born about 1646 in Beverly, Massachusetts; bapt. 24 September, 1648; died 25 May, 1723, in Woodbury, Connecticut; married about 1684, Dorcas Abbott; born about 1661; died 15 May, 1720, in Woodbury; daughter of George Abbott, of Norwalk, Connecticut, and Mary (Weed) Abbott.

They had ten children, all born in Woodbury:

11 1. John[3], bapt. — April, 1685; he died young.

12 2. Susanna,[3] bapt. — May, 1685; married 12 July, 1710, Colonel Joseph Booth Minor; they had four children.

13 3. Mary,[3] bapt. — May, 1685; married ———, Robert Warner; no more trace.

4. Sarah,[3] bapt. — May, 1685; married 8 January, 1728, Joseph Prime; no more trace.

14 5. Josiah,[3] bapt. — March, 1688; married 3 July, 1717, Elizabeth Huthwitt; they had five children.

15 6. Bethia,[3] bapt. — December, 1691; died 23 July, 1760.

16 7. John,[3] born 9 June, 1693; married, first, 4 September, 1717, Ruth Hickok; they had five children; married, second, after April, 1741, Elizabeth ———; they had no children.

17 + 8. **Joseph,**[3] born 9 June, 1698; married about 1720, Susanna———

18 9. Bethia,[3] born 7 February, 1703; no more trace.

19 10. Thomas,[3] born about 1704; married ———, 1723, Sarah Hickok, daughter of Benjamin Hickok; they had two children.

John[2] Rootes had a land grant 2 March, 1676, in Fairfield, Connecticut, and went to Woodbury, Connecticut, about 1681–1682. He was a man of considerable business affairs.

See the printed 1861 Genealogical Dictionary, by James Savage, volume 3, page 573; also the printed 1870 Root and Rootes Families, page 53; also the printed 1893 American Ancestry, volume 8, page 573; also the printed History of Fairfield, Connecticut, by Mrs. Elizabeth Schenck, volume 1, page 403.

THIRD GENERATION

17. Joseph[3] Root (John,[2] Josiah[1]), bapt. — June, 1698, in Woodbury, Connecticut; died there ———, 1761; married about 1720, Susanna ———.

They had twelve children, all born in Woodbury:

31 1. Gideon,[4] bapt. 2 April, 1721; no more trace.

32 + 2. **Olive,[4]** born 4 March, 1726, in Woodbury; married 21 January, 1747, Captain Asahel[5] Mitchell.

33 3. Thomas,[4] bapt. 23 June, 1728; married 29 December, 1757, Emma Minor; they had eight children.

34 4. Susanna,[4] bapt. 30 September, 1729; no more trace.

35 5. Mabel,[4] born 18 April, 1733; married 22 August, 1754, John Root; they had twelve children.

36 6. Jerusha,[4] born 20 June, 1735; married ———, Mr. ——— Minor; no more trace.

37 7. Eunice,[4] born 2 April, 1737; married 8 March, 1757, Seth Minor; they had eleven children.

38 8. Beulah,[4] born 7 August, 1739; married ———, Mr. ——— Minor; no more trace.

39 9. Joseph,[4] born 27 July, 1741; died — August, 1741.

40 10. Joseph,[4] born 24 October, 1742; no more trace.

41 11. Ruth,[4] bapt. 22 April, 1744; no more trace.

42 12. Justus,[4] bapt. 20 October, 1745; died 20 October, 1753.

Sergeant Joseph[3] Root resided in Woodbury, Connecticut, and was called Sergeant 22 April, 1744. Susanna Roots died — May, 1748; no age, in Woodbury.

See page 56 of the printed 1870 History of the Root and Rootes Families.

32. Olive[4] Root and Captain Asahel Mitchell had a son:

Reverend Justus[5] Mitchell; bapt. 8 September, 1754, in Woodbury, Connecticut; married 7 September, 1779, Martha Sherman.

Reverend Justus[5] Mitchell and Martha Sherman had a son:

Chauncey Root[6] Mitchell; born 25 June, 1786; married about 1807, Anna MacArthur Johnston.

Chauncey Root[6] Mitchell and Anna MacArthur Johnston had a daughter:

Martha Minot[7] Mitchell, born 2 May, 1810, in Somers, Westchester County, New York; married 26 December, 1832, in Peekskill, New York, Isaac Depew, Esq.

Martha Minot[7] Mitchell and Isaac Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[8] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

THE KNELL LINE

Nicholas[1] Knell, born about 1625; place not known; died — April, 1675, in Stratford, Connecticut; "Mr. Knell, that aged benefactor to his country," married about 1650 Elizabeth, widow of Thomas Knowles, and daughter of Governor Francis Newman, of New Haven, Connecticut, by his wife, Mary ———.

They had four children, born in Stratford:

1. John,[2] born 24 October, 1651; died 16 January, 1652.
2. **Elizabeth,**[2] born 3 May, 1653; married about 1677, John Mitchell.
3. Isaac,[2] born — February, 1655; married 28 December, 1697, Phebe Nichols; no more trace.
4. John,[2] born 17 December, 1657; no more trace.

Nicholas[1] Knell was in Stratford, Connecticut, as early as 1650, and there was granted fifty acres of land by the government in 1668, and as much more the next year. He seems to have been a man of some consequence, as he had the "Mr." prefix to his name. He disposed of a part of his estate by a writing 10 June, 1650.

The Fairfield, Connecticut, Probate Records, liber 3, dated 1675–1689, has the will of Nicholas Knell; no place; dated 24 March, 1670–1671; proved ———; names only his wife, Elizabeth, and two sons, Isaac and John; overseers, Richard Booth and Isack Nicholes and Joseph Hawley; witnesses, David Mitchell and John Minor; inventory taken 15 June, 1675, by Isack Nichols and John Curtis and John Picket and Henry Wakelee.

See the printed 1861 Genealogical Dictionary, by James Savage, volume 3, page 35; also the printed 1886 History of Stratford, Connecticut, page 1233, by Samuel Orcutt; also the printed 1872 History of Ancient Woodbury, volume 2, page 1519, by William Cothren.

Elizabeth[2] Knell and Ensign John Mitchell had a son:

Lieutenant John[3] Mitchell, bapt. — February, 1688–1689; married 17 January, 1717, Elizabeth Curtis.

Lieutenant John[3] Mitchel and Elizabeth Curtis had a son:

Captain Asahel[4] Mitchell, born 6 October, 1723; married 21 January, 1747–1748, Olive Root.

Captain Asahel[4] Mitchell and Olive Root had a son:

Reverend Justus[5] Mitchell, bapt. 8 September, 1754, in Woodbury, Connecticut; married 7 September, 1779, Martha Sherman.

Reverend Justus[5] Mitchell and Martha Sherman had a son:

Chauncey Root[6] Mitchell, born 25 June, 1786; married about 1807, Anna MacArthur Johnston.

Chauncey Root[6] Mitchell and Anna MacArthur Johnston had a daughter:

Martha Minot[7] Mitchell, born 2 May, 1810, in Somers, Westchester County, New York; married 26 December, 1832, in Peekskill, New York, Isaac Depew, Esq.

Martha Minot[7] Mitchell and Isaac Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[8] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

THE CURTIS LINE

Widow Elizabeth[1] Curtis, born about 1590, in England; died — June, 1658, in Stratford, Connecticut. The Fairfield, Connecticut, Probate Records, liber 1, dated 1648–1656, page 17, has the will of widow Elizabeth Curtis, dated ———; proved 4 November, 1658; names her sons, John and William, and Mary, daughter of her son Thomas; John and Israel, sons of John Curtis; Jonathan and Sarah, children of William Curtis; dated at Stratford.

She had three children:

1 + 1. **John,**[2] born about 1611; married about 1640, Elizabeth (Welles?).

2 2. Captain William,[2] born about 1621; died 21 December, 1702, in Stratford, Connecticut; married, first, about 1640, Mary ———; they had nine children; married, second, after 1676, Sarah, widow of William Goodrich, and daughter of Matthew Marvin; no children by the second wife.

3 3. Thomas,[2] born ———; no more trace.

The printed 1888 American Ancestry, volume 3, page 69, has: John Curtis, of Nazing, England, married 19 April, 1610, Elizabeth Hutchins, and had John Curtis; born ———, 1611, in Nazing; came to America in 1632; married ———, Elizabeth Wells. The Curtis coat-of-arms is given as: Azure a fess dancetté between three crowns, or. Crest—A lion in his proper colors, issuing forth of his colors, or, and azure, supporting in his right paw a shield azure, thereon a fess dancetté, or, mantled gules, doubled argent. Motto—Sæpere aude. The widow Elizabeth Curtis was at Stratford in 1652.

See the printed 1903 Curtis Family; also the printed 1872 History of Ancient Woodbury, Connecticut, by William Cothren, volume 2, pages 1487 and 1488.

SECOND GENERATION

1. John[2] Curtis (Widow Elizabeth[1]), born about 1611 in England; died 6 December, 1707, aged 96 years, in Stratford, Connecticut; married about 1640, Elizabeth (Welles?); born ———; died 9 March, 1681–1682, in Stratford; said to be a sister of Governor Thomas Welles of Connecticut.

They had seven children, born in Stratford:

6 1. John,[3] born 14 October, 1642; died before 1686; married ———, Widow Hannah Kimberly; they had no children.

7 + 2. **Israel,**[3] born 3 April, 1644; married about 1665, Rebecca ———.

8 3. Elizabeth,[3] born 2 May, 1647; no more trace.

9 4. Thomas,[3] born 14 January, 1648–1649; he went to Wallingford, Connecticut; married 9 June, 1674, Mary Merriman; they had twelve children.

10 5. Joseph,[3] born 12 November, 1650; married 9 November, 1676, Bethia Booth; they had ten children.

11 6. Benjamin,[3] born 30 September, 1652; married, first, 23 March, 1680–1681, Esther Judson; they had six children; married, second, 1 December, 1714, Bathsheba Tomlinson, widow of Ephraim Stiles; no children by his second wife.

12 7. Hannah,[3] born 2 February, 1654–1655; she went to Wallingford, Connecticut; married ———, 1671, Benjamin Lewis.

John[2] Curtis was made a freeman in May, 1658; town treasurer of Stratford 29 December, 1675; he was one of the first settlers in Stratford; in 1676 he was a Selectman there; he was a Sergeant and Ensign.

See the 1854 History of Ancient Woodbury, Connecticut, by William Cothren, volume 1, page 532; and volume 2, 1872, page 1488.

THIRD GENERATION

7. Lieutenant Israel[3] Curtis (Ensign John,[2] Widow Elizabeth[1]), born 3 April, 1644, in Stratford, Connecticut; died 28 October, 1704, aged 61 years, in Woodbury, Connecticut; married about 1665, Rebecca ———.

They had ten children, born in Woodbury:

1. Israel,[4] born 18 March, 1666–1667; he died young.

21 2. **Israel,**[4] born 20 May, 1668; married ———, Mary Mallory; they had four children; another account says he married before 9 December, 1687, Mary Morehouse, daughter of Samuel Morehouse.

22 + 3. **John,**[4] born 7 October, 1670; married about 1696, Johannah ———.

23 4. Stephen,[4] born 24 August, 1673; married 2 November, 1699, Sarah Minor; they had ten children.

24 5. Peter,[4] born about 1674; he probably died young.

25 6. Hannah,[4] born about 1675; married about 1691, Thomas Minor; they had nine children.

26 7. Rebecca,[4] born — November, 1677; married 21 August, 1701, Ephraim Minor; they had five children.

8. Ruth,[4] bapt. — April, 1680–1681; she died young.

9. Josiah,[4] bapt. — November, 1682–1683; no more trace.

10. Ruth,[4] bapt. — September, 1686–1687; she died young.

The Fairfield, Connecticut, Probate Records, liber dated 1689–1701: Israel Curtice, selectman of Woodbury, Connecticut, takes the inventory of the Woodbury estate of Joseph Judson; again 1700, Izrael Curtis, selectman, of Woodbury, takes the inventory of the estate of the late Reverend Mr. Zachariah Walker. Liber 5, dated 1702–1750, Fairfield, Connecticut, Probate Records, has the estate of Lieutenant Israel Curtis of Woodbury; settlement of the estate by agreement between the widow Rebecca and the five children—Hannah the wife of Thomas Minor, and Rebecca the wife of Ephraim Minor, and Izraell Curtis the land at Stratford, and John Curtis and Steven Curtis; there was land at Stratford and Woodbury; witnesses, John Minor and John Sherman and Daniel Beardsley; inventory taken 17 March, 1704–1705, of the Stratford land by Joseph Curtis and Benjamin Curtis; inventory of the estate of Lieutenant Izraell Curtis, of Woodbury, who died 28 October, 1704, was taken 20 February, 1704–1705, by Matthew Mitchell and Joseph Hikok and John Curtis.

FOURTH GENERATION

22. Ensign John[4] Curtis (Lieutenant Israel,[3] Ensign John,[2] Widow Elizabeth[1]), born 7 October, 1670, in Woodbury, Connecticut; died there 14 April, 1754; married about 1696, Johannah ———; born ———; died 1 September, 1749, in Woodbury.

They had eleven children, born in Woodbury:

42 + 1. **Elizabeth,**[5] born ———; bapt. — September, 1697, in Woodbury; married 17 January, 1716–1717, Lieutenant John[4] Mitchell.

43 2. Hannah,[5] born 1 November, 1699; no more trace.

44 3. Nathan,[5] born 2 February, 1701–1702; married — May, 1732, Martha Preston; they had four children.

45 4. Abigail,[5] bapt. — March, 1704; married 6 January, 1723–1724, David Hurd; they had seven children.

46 5. Esther,[5] born 5 April, 1706; married ———, Joseph Judson, of Woodbury; no more trace.

47 6. Joanna,[5] born 5 September, 1708; married 4 December, 1729, Eliakim Stoddard; they had nine children.

48 7. John,[5] born 3 February, 1711; married ———, Abia ———; they had ten children.

49 8. Olive,[5] born 6 May, 1713; married 24 January, 1733, Gideon Stoddard, of Woodbury; no more trace.

50 9. Peter,[5] born 1 January, 1716; married 27 November, 1746–1747, Mercy Chittenden; they had two children.

51 10. David,[5] born 21 January, 1718; married ———, Eunice ———; they had five children.

52 11. Eunice,[5] born 20 March, 1720; married 1 August, 1739, Abijah Stoddard, of Woodbury.

42. Elizabeth[5] Curtis and Lieutenant John Mitchell had a son:

Captain Asahel[6] Mitchell, born 6 October, 1723; married 21 January, 1747–1748, Olive Root.

Captain Asahel[6] Mitchell and Olive Root had a son:

Reverend Justus[7] Mitchell, bapt. 8 September, 1754, in Woodbury, Connecticut; married 7 September, 1779, Martha Sherman.

Reverend Justus[7] Mitchell and Martha Sherman had a son:

Chauncey Root[8] Mitchell, born 25 June, 1786; married about 1807, Anna MacArthur Johnston.

Chauncey Root[8] Mitchell and Anna MacArthur Johnston had a daughter:

Martha Minot[9] Mitchell, born 2 May, 1810, in Somers, Westchester County, New York; married 26 December, 1832, in Peekskill, New York, Isaac Depew, Esq.

Martha Minot[9] Mitchell and Isaac Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[10] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

THE NEWMAN LINE

Governor Francis[1] Newman, born probably before 1600 and in England; died 18 November, 1660, in New Haven, Connecticut; married about 1620, Mary ———.

Only one child is discovered:

1 + 1. **Elizabeth,**[2] born about 1623; death not found; married, first, about 1643, Thomas Knowles; he died before 1648; married, second, about 1650, Nicholas Knell (see page 95).

There were two Knowles children:

1. Eleazer[3] Knowles, born about 1645; married about 1681, Mary ———; they had seven children in Woodbury, Connecticut.
2. Thomas[3] Knowles, born about 1647; no more trace.

The printed 1895 Street Genealogy, page 4, by Mrs. Mary A. Street, has: Reverend Nicholas[1] Street, bapt. 29 January, 1603, in England; died 22 April, 1674, in New Haven, Connecticut; married, first, ———, ———; her name unknown; married, second, after November, 1660, Mary, widow of Governor Francis Newman, of New Haven. The printed 1884 Leete Genealogy, by Edward L. Leete, has: Governor William[1] Leete, born ———; died 16 April, 1683; married, first, about 1638, in England, Anne Payne; they had nine children; she died 1 September, 1668; he married, second, 7 April, 1670, Sarah, widow of Henry Rutherford; they had no children; she died 10 February, 1673; William Leete married, third, after 22 April, 1674, Mary, the widow of Reverend Nicholas[1] Street, and the widow of Governor Francis[1] Newman; she died 13 December, 1683.

Governor Francis[1] Newman was in New Haven, Connecticut, in 1638. He was an Assistant in 1653 and after, until he was made Governor in May, 1658; he died as the Governor. He also served in the important place of

Commissioner of the United Colonies in 1654 and 1658, and in the troublesome relations with the Dutch of New Netherlands. In his barn, in June, 1639, was formed the compact or civil constitution by which for many years the Colony was ruled. In the published 1914 Historical Catalogue of the First Church of Christ of New Haven, Connecticut, by Franklin Bowditch Dexter, on the Church Membership List his name is Number 38, and his wife, Mary, is Number 39; and she was dismissed in 1675.

The printed 1881 History of the Colony of New Haven, by Charles E. Atwater, has, on page 41: "Besides these who were related to Reverend John Davenport, as his former parishioners, or to Theophilus Eaton by family ties, several citizens of London joined the company. Not all of them can now be distinguished from those who came from other parts of the Kingdom (of England), but there is more or less authority for including in such a list the names of Stephen Goodyear, Richard Malbon, Thomas Gregson, William Peck, Robert Newman, Francis Newman, and Ezekiel Cheever." Page 111, a schedule, prepared before April, 1641, of the names of the Planters, shows two persons numbered in his family (i. e., family of Francis Newman), 160 acres, 9 acres of meadow, etc. Page 118: . . . the corner lot which had been Samuel Eaton's was sold in 1649 to Francis Newman. Page 144: "Francis Newman, the owner of the next lot, was admitted a freeman in 1640, chosen ensign in 1642 of the train-band, lieutenant of the Artillery Company in 1645 upon its formation, secretary of the plantation in 1647, and was finally advanced to the highest office in the jurisdiction, being chosen Governor after Eaton's death." Page 197: "Mr. Samuel Eaton and Mr. Francis Newman, being invited to go with the company as magistrates, took the matter into consideration, and on the 4th of December (1654) gave their consent conditional" about a company settling at Delaware Bay. Page 211, in regard to the exorbitant prices charged by the Widow Stolyon at her store, No. 10. That she sold needles at one a penny which might be bought in Old England at 12 pence or 18 pence per hundred, as Mr. Francis Newman affirmeth." Page 297: "Besides the officers already mentioned, 'the trained band' had an ensign, four sergeants, and four corporals. In 1642 the ensign, or ancient as he was usually styled, was Francis Newman, afterwards Governor of the jurisdiction." Page 415: "At the court of election in the following May (1658), Francis Newman, who for some years had been secretary of the

jurisdiction, was chosen Governor, and William Leete, deputy-governor." Page 416: "The votes of the present freemen and some few proxies carried the election for Governor to Mr. Newman by plurality of votes, which he strongly refused; but importunity of many in the court at last overcame him to accept it. . . . Mr. Newman and Mr. Leete were re-elected in 1659 and 1660." On the 17th of October of the latter year a court of magistrates was held, at which the following record was made, the Governor being absent: ". . . By reason of the afflicting hand of God on New Haven by much sickness, the Court could not pitch upon a day for public thanksgiving through the colony for the mercies for the past year, and did therefore leave it to the Elders of the Church at New Haven, as God may be pleased to remove his hand from the Governor and others, to give notice to the rest of the plantations what day they judge fit for that duty, that we may give thanks and rejoice before the Lord together." Governor Newman died 18 November, 1660. Mr. Davenport, in a letter to his friend Winthrop, thus communicates the particulars of his decease: "We hoped he was in a good way of recovery from his former sickness, and were comforted with his presence in the assembly two Lord's days, and at one meeting of the Church on a week day, without sensible inconvenience. And on the morning of the day of public thanksgiving, he found himself encouraged to come to the public assembly. But after the morning sermon he told me that he found himself exceedingly cold from head to toe; yet having dined, he was refreshed, and came to the meeting in the afternoon, the day continuing very cold. That night he was very ill; yet he did not complain of any relapse into his former disease, but of inward cold, which he and we hoped might be removed by his keeping warm and using other suitable means. I believe he did not think that the time of his departure was so near, or that he should die of this distemper, though he was always prepared for his great change. The last day of the week he desired my son to come to him the next morning to write a bill for him to be prayed for, according to his direction. My son went to him after the beating of the first drum, but finding himself not fit to speak much, he prayed him to write for him what he thought fit.

"When the second drum beat, I was sent for to him. But before I came, though I made haste, his precious immortal soul was departed from its house of clay unto the souls of just men made perfect. We were not

worthy of him, a true Nathanael, an Israelite indeed, who served God in Christ in sincerity and truth. He honored God in his personal conversation, and in his administration of chief magistracy in this colony, and God hath given him honor in the hearts of his people."

Elizabeth[2] Newman and Nicholas Knell had a daughter:

Elizabeth[3] Knell, born 3 May, 1653; married about 1677, Ensign John Mitchell.

Elizabeth[3] Knell and Ensign John Mitchell had a son:

Lieutenant John[4] Mitchell, bapt. — February, 1688–1689; married 17 January, 1717, Elizabeth Curtis.

Lieutenant John[4] Mitchell and Elizabeth Curtis had a son:

Captain Asahel[5] Mitchell, born 6 October, 1723; married 21 January, 1747–1748, Olive Root.

Captain Asahel[5] Mitchell and Olive Root had a son:

Reverend Justus[6] Mitchell, bapt. 8 September, 1754, in Woodbury, Connecticut; married 7 September, 1779, Martha Sherman.

Reverend Justus[6] Mitchell and Martha Sherman had a son:

Chauncey Root[7] Mitchell, born 25 June, 1786; married about 1807, Anna MacArthur Johnston.

Chauncey Root[7] Mitchell and Anna MacArthur Johnston had a daughter:

Martha Minot[8] Mitchell, born 2 May, 1810, in Somers, Westchester County, New York; married 26 December, 1832, in Peekskill, New York, Isaac Depew, Esq.

Martha Minot[8] Mitchell and Isaac Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[9] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

THE OGDEN LINE

1. John[1] Ogden, born 19 September, 1609, in Bradley Plain, Hampshire, England; died — May, 1682, in Elizabethtown, New Jersey; married in Bradley Plain, England, 8 May, 1637, Jane Bond; born —— ; death not found; daughter of Jonathan Bond, of England.

John[1] and Jane (Bond) Ogden had six children:

2 1. John,[2] born in England 3 March, 1638; married ———, Elizabeth Plum or Plumb; they had one child.

3 + 2. **David,**[2] born a twin 11 January, 1639, in England; married about 1676, Mrs. Elizabeth (Swaine) Ward.

4 3. Jonathan,[2] born a twin 11 January, 1639, in England; married ———, Rebecca (Wood?); they had five children.

5 4. Joseph,[2] born 9 November, 1642; married ———, Sarah Whitehead; they had two children.

6 5. Benjamin,[2] born about 1654; married ———, Hannah Woodruff; they had three children.

7 6. Mary,[2] born about 1656; married ———, John Woodruff; they had eight children.

The printed 1907 Ogden Family says: "The facts underlying the life and character of John[1] Ogden, the Pilgrim, have been fully investigated. His sterling character having been transmitted through so many honored descendants . . . so much valuable data connected with his illustrious ancestor and the projected lines of descent." His ancestry is here traced to 1453. The coat-of-arms—"sable, on a fesse argent, between three acorns gold, as many oak leaves vert"; motto—"Tan Que Je Puis" (So much as I can do).

He was in Southampton, Long Island, New York, 17 April, 1640, where he owned Shinnecock Hill. To Stamford, Connecticut, in 1641; to Hempstead and Northampton, Long Island, New York, 1644 to 1650;

patentee of Connecticut in 1662; in 1664 he was one of the Founders of Elizabeth, New Jersey; was Deputy-Governor there 1 November, 1665; was one of the Burgesses 26 May, 1668; Governor in 1673 of the English towns in East New Jersey. Philip Carteret was the Governor and proprietor. John[1] Ogden and his brother, Richard Ogden, were, in May, 1642, the builders of Governor William Kieft's Stone Church at New Amsterdam, by contract with Governor William Kieft and Gisbert op Dyck and Thomas Willet, of New Amsterdam, Church Wardens, to build a stone church in the fort, 72 feet by 50 feet, for the sum of 2500 guilders ($1,000) to be paid in beaver, cash, or merchandise, one hundred guilders to be added if the work proved satisfactory, and the use of the company's boat to be given the builders for carrying stone, a month or six weeks if necessary. The work was duly and satisfactorily completed. The integrity and ability of John Ogden in public affairs are well attested. He was made a freeman of Southampton, Long Island, New York, 31 March, 1650, and was chosen by the General Court at Hartford, Connecticut, 16 May, 1656, and again in 1657 and 1658, as one of the magistrates for the Colony. He sat in the General Court, as a Representative from Southampton, New York, in 1659, and in the upper house in May, 1661, and afterwards. His name appears repeatedly in the new Charter of Connecticut, obtained 23 April, 1662, by Governor Winthrop from King Charles the Second, as one of the magistrates and patentees of the Colony. He was held in high honor at home, being one of the first men. He was appointed a Justice of the Peace at Elizabeth, New Jersey, 26 October, 1665, and November 1 as one of Governor Philip Carteret's Council. In the 1668 legislature he was one of the Burgesses from this town.

The printed 1892 Salisbury's Family Histories and Genealogies, volume 2, page 232, has: Mr. John Ogden was chosen 1 September, 167[illegible], to be Schout or Burgomaster of the six towns in New Jersey (Elizabeth, Newark, Woodbridge, Piscataway, Shrewsbury, and Middletown), "Giveing and by these presents granting unto the said John Ogden full power, strength and authority in their said offices. The said Schout together with ye Schepens or magistrates of ye respective Townes to Rule and governe as well their Inhabitants as Strangers." John Ogden was virtually Governor of the English towns in New Jersey and the government was administered very much after the fashion of New England.

John Ogden was a man of more than ordinary mark—a man of sterling worth, of whom the town, as well as his numerous posterity, should be gratefully mindful; whose wanderings for forty years had justly entitled him to rank with the "Pilgrim Fathers"; the acknowledged pioneer of the town, in whose house the first white child of the settlement was born, the accepted leader of the people, a pillar of the Church and State, honored and trusted by all. He left the impress of his political and religious principles, not only upon his children, but upon the community that he had so largely aided in founding. He was held in high esteem by the accomplished, sagacious and pious Winthrop. John Ogden had been, both at Southampton and Elizabeth, an honored magistrate, loved and trusted by the people, and during the Dutch rule, the virtual Governor of the English portion of the Province of New Jersey. He was a true patriot and a genuine Christian, devoting himself while living to the best interests of the town, and dying, bequeathed to his sons the work of completing what he had so fairly and effectually inaugurated—the establishment of a vigorous plantation founded on the principles of civil and religious liberty.

His last will and testament is at Trenton, New Jersey, in the books "Unrecorded Wills," liber 4, page 285; also in the Deeds, liber 4, page 12.

SECOND GENERATION

3. David[2] Ogden (John[1]), born a twin 11 January, 1639, in England; died before 27 February, 1691–1692; married about 1676, Elizabeth, widow of Josiah Ward, and daughter of Captain Samuel and Johannah Swaine. Elizabeth Swaine was born 24 April, 1654, in New Haven, Connecticut, and was still living in January, 1706.

David[2] and Elizabeth (Swaine) Ogden had five children, born in Newark New Jersey:

9 + 1. **David,**[3] born about 1678; married about 1700, Abigail Hammond.

10 2. Colonel Josiah,[3] born about 1679; married, first, in New York, 20 August, 1705, Catharine Hardenbroeck; they had three children; married, second, ———, Mary Bankes; they had two children.

11 3. John,[3] born about 1681; married ———, Elizabeth Wheeler; they had seven children.

12 4. Thomas,[3] born about 1684; married, first, ———, Dinah ———; they had five children; married, second, ———, widow Jean Halsted; there were no children by the second wife; Jean had been the wife of Caleb Halsted and John Clawson.

13 5. Swaine,[3] born about 1687; died 20 April, 1755, aged 68 years; married 5 May, 1711, Mary Ackerman, daughter of David and Hillegont Ackerman; they had nine children.

David[2] Ogden in 1640 was at the eastern end of Long Island, New York; he went to Elizabethtown, New Jersey, in 1665; he took the oath of allegiance 19 February, 1665–1666, at Elizabeth; in 1670 he was called "a stone Church builder"; he went to Newark, New Jersey, about 27 April, 1676; he was one of the Town's Men of Newark 1 January, 1679, and again 4 January, 1680. The printed 1853 Historical Discourse of the First Presbyterian Church in Newark, New Jersey, by Reverend Jonathan F. Stearns, D.D., in a footnote on page 84, the will of David Ogden is dated 26 December, 1691, and sworn to 27th February, 1691–1692, makes his wife, Elizabeth, the executrix, and names children, David, the eldest, and John and Josiah and Swaine, and is recorded on page 16 of the Newark "Town Book From 1691". This original Newark Town Book is now in the possession of the New Jersey Historical Society in Newark, New Jersey.

THIRD GENERATION

9. David[3] Ogden (David,[2] John[1]), born about 1678; died 11 July, 1734, aged 56 years; both he and his wife are buried in the porch of Trinity Church, Newark, New Jersey; married about 1700, Abigail Hammond; born about 1676; died 11 February, 1760, aged 84 years; her parents have not been found and several persons question if her maiden name was Hammond.

David[3] and Abigail Ogden had seven children, born in Newark, New Jersey:

43 1. Sarah,[4] born 2 November, 1699; married ———, Nathaniel Johnson; they had six children.

44 2. Abigail,[4] born 11 February, 1702; married ———, Colonel Joseph Tuttle; they had eight children.

45 + 3. **Uzal,**[4] born about 1705; married about 1729 Elizabeth Charlotte Thébaut.

46 4. John,[4] born about 1709; married ———, Hannah Sayre; they had eight children.

47 5. David,[4] born about 1711; married ———, his cousin, Catharine Ogden; they had six children.

48 6. Elizabeth,[4] born about 1713; married ———, Captain John Johnson; they had eleven children.

49 7. Martha,[4] born about 1716; married, first, ———, Caleb Sayer; they had seven children; married, second, ———, Thomas Eagles; they had no children.

David[3] Ogden resided in Newark, New Jersey, where he was chosen as Collector 25 May, 1713, and as an Assessor and Rate Maker 2 November, 1713, and again 1 November, 1714; was chosen a Freeholder 14 March, 1721, and then called a Captain. A Freeholder in New Jersey was the same as Supervisor in New York State and as a Selectman in Connecticut.

See page 51 of the printed 1907 Ogden Family.

The will of David[3] Odgen is at Trenton, New Jersey, liber c, page 16, dated 18 March, 1726, proved 11 November, 1734.

FOURTH GENERATION

45. Judge Uzal[4] Ogden (Captain David,[3] David,[2] John[1]), born about 1705; died about 1780; death and burial not recorded. So has the 1907 printed Ogden Genealogy; but, as is shown below, he was born in 1712 and died on Tuesday, 25 July, 1780, aged 68 years, in Newark, New Jersey; married about 1729, Elizabeth Charlotte Thébaut; born ———; death not found; daughter of Gabriel Lewis Thébaut, of the Island of Antigua, West Indies.

They had eight children, as per the Ogden Genealogy:

132 1. Lewis,[5] born about 1730; married ———, Margaret Gouverneur; they had four children.

133 2. Gabriel,[5] born about 1733; probably married 26 May, 1753, Mary Shotwell, of Woodbridge, New Jersey, daughter of John and Lydia Shotwell; Gabriel was then of Morris, New Jersey; they had two daughters, as per Ogden Genealogy:

   1. Mary,[6] born about 1755; still single in 1812.
   2. Charlotte,[6] born about 1760; married 6 February, 1812, Charles Otto Muller, of the Island of Saint Croix, in Trinity Church, Newark, New Jersey, the witnesses being Mr. and Mrs. Moses Ogden, the uncle and aunt, Mrs. Schuyler, the aunt, and Mary Ogden, the sister of the bride.

134 3. John,[5] born about 1738; no more trace.

135 + 4. Elizabeth,[5] born about 1750; married about 1770, Judge Robert Johnston.

136 5. Moses,[5] born about 1736; married 10 June, 1759, Mary Johnson; no more trace.

137 6. Mary,[5] born about 1740; married ———, Peter Schuyler; no more trace.

138 7. Reverend Uzal,[5] born about 1744; died 4 November, 1822, in Newark, New Jersey; married about 1776, Mary Gouverneur; they had six children.

139 8. Charles,[5] born about 1748; married, first, 23 July, 1779, Hannah Gouverneur; they had eight children; married, second, ———, Ann Clark; no children by the second wife.

Judge Uzal[4] Ogden was in Sussex County, New Jersey, 15 April, 1740, and purchased, with his brothers, John Ogden and David Ogden, the Ringwood Iron Works; he was a Justice or County Judge from 1743 to 1762 in Essex County, New Jersey; in the April Court, 1763, he was Sheriff

of Essex County; in 1778 he was a Warden of Trinity Church, Newark, New Jersey.

The first item on the records of Trinity Church, Newark, New Jersey, bears the date 21 March, 1742–1743, "Trinity Church to Uzal Ogden, Debtor, To one gallon of rum for the stone diggers, no pounds, and four shillings." He appears to have furnished all the labor and material, or else was treasurer of the funds. See page 64 of the printed 1907 Ogden Family Genealogy.

The printed New Jersey Archives, Newspaper Extracts, Second Series, 1776–1777, volume 1, page 351, footnote: "Judge John Ogden (son of Captain David Ogden), with his uncle Colonel Josiah Ogden, and his brothers David and Uzal, he formed the Ringwood Company, for the development of the iron mines and works in the upper part of the present Passaic County, New Jersey." Same books, Second Series, 1779–1780, volume 4, page 546, from the Royal Gazette, Number 400, of (Saturday) July 29, 1780: "On Tuesday last (25 July, 1780) died at Newark, in the 68th year of his age, Uzal Ogden, Esq., a gentleman of undisembled goodness, and universally esteemed." The footnote says: "Uzal Ogden, born 1713, was a son of David Ogden; he married Elizabeth Charlotte Thebaut, daughter of Gabriel Louis Thebaut, of the Island of Antigua. So early as 1740 he was associated with his brothers John and David in the purchase of the Ringwood iron mines in the upper part of the present Passaic County. He was Judge of the Essex County Common Pleas 1743–1762, one of the Surrogates of the Prerogative Court in the Eastern Division of New Jersey, 22 March, 1762, and in 1763 was appointed (High) Sheriff of the County. The newspaper notice given above is the only record we have of the date of his death, and of his age at death."

He was for many years one of the leading merchants of Newark, New Jersey, where he lived. The 1897 printed New Jersey Archives, First Series, volume XIX, page 113: "Just imported from Bristol, in the Ship Two Friends, Captain Wadmore, by John and Uzal Ogden, and to be Sold cheap Wholesale and Retail at their Store at Newark, for ready Money or Country Produce at Market price. A choice Assortment of European Goods fit for the Season." This is from the New York Gazette, revived in the Weekly Post Boy, November 11, 1751.

The printed 1885 New Jersey Archives, volume IX, page 360:

A Commission was Granted by His Excellency Josiah Hardy Esqr. Governor of the Province of New Jersey &c. to Charles Read Esqr. Secretary of the Province of New Jersey John Smyth, Andrew Smyth, and Jonathan Doane, of the City of Perth Amboy, Anthony White, and James Hudd Junr. of the City of New Brunswick, Robert Ogden of Elizabeth Town, Uzal Ogden and Lewis Ogden of Newark, John Sobrisco of the County of Bergen, Jacob Dennis & Samual Leonard of the County of Monmouth, Appointing them and each of them Surrogates of the Prerogative Court in the Eastern Division of the Province of New Jersey, To Hold the same during Will & Pleasure, Dated at Perth Amboy the Twenty Second day of March in the Second year of the Reign Annoq. Dom. 1762 with the Prerogative Seal thereto Affixed.

Signed.

Chas. Read. Regr.

FIFTH GENERATION

135. Elizabeth[5] Ogden (Judge Uzal,[4] Captain David,[3] David,[2] John[1]), born about 1750; died 27 September, 1832, aged 82 years; married about 1770, Judge Robert Johnston; born about 1734, in Ireland; died 19 January, 1823, aged 89 years (see page 87).

Only two of their seven children are given in the printed 1907 Ogden Family Genealogy, on page 154:

403 1. Margaret,[6] born 22 February, 1782; died 21 April, 1848; married 14 October, 1800, Elias Van Arsdale, Senior. They had six children:

1134 1. Elias,[7] born 23 August, 1801; died 27 January, 1854.

1135 2. William,[7] born 30 September, 1802; died 22 May, 1885.

3. Margaret,[7] born ———, 1805; died 1 May, 1806, aged one year.

1136 4. Robert,[7] born 25 October, 1807; died 25 December, 1873.

1137 5. Jacob,[7] born 3 September, 1815; died 23 March, 1864.

1138 6. Henry[7] (M.D.), born 6 September, 1819; died 25 January, 1864; married 11 December, 1849, Hester Anne Wetmore; born 5 October, 1826; died 20 March, 1895; they had one son.

404 2. Charlotte,[6] born about 1787; married about 1810, George W—— Niven, lawyer; from 1812 to 1815 at Carmel, Putnam County, New York; went to Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, New York, then to New York City. They had two children:

1139 1. Robert Johnston[7] Niven, born about 1812; died 1885.

He had three children:

William B. Niven, who married Miss Didima.

Mary Eliza, who married William A. McKinney, and they have one child, Charlotte Niven.

Charlotte, who married the Marquis de Sers of France.

1140 2. Eliza Jane[7] Niven, born about 1823; died 29 July, 1895; married ———, William Hegeman; born about 1816; died 3 October, 1875; son of Adrian and Eliza (Balster) Hegeman. They had two children:

1. William Ogden[8] Hegeman, born ———.

1140a 2. Elise Ann[8] Hegeman, born 16 November, 1848; died 7 May, 1893; married her second cousin, 9 November, 1871, Honorable Chauncey Mitchell Depew (see page 11).

Besides the above two children, Elizabeth[5] Ogden and Judge Robert Johnston had five other children:

3. Mary,[6] born about 1771; died single; she was aged over 60 years on the 11th July, 1831.
4. Eliza,[6] born about 1773; married about 1797, Daniel Delavan (see page 87 for their eight children).
5. William Harkness,[6] born about 1779; married 1 May, 1821, Susan Van Wyck; three children are on page 88.
6. Anna MacArthur,[6] born 1 November, 1785, at Lake Mahopac, Putnam County, New York; married about 1807, Chauncey Root Mitchell.
7. Lucia,[6] born about 1789; married about 1821, Ward B—— Howard.

Anna MacArthur[6] Johnston and Chauncey Root Mitchell had a daughter:

Martha Minot[7] Mitchell, born 2 May, 1810, in Somers, Westchester County, New York; married 26 December, 1832, in Peekskill, New York, Isaac Depew, Esq.

Martha Minot[7] Mitchell and Isaac Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[8] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

THE SWAYNE LINE

1. William[1] Swayne, or Swaine, or Swain, born about 1585; death not found; the name of his wife is not known.

They had three children:

2 + 1. **Samuel,**[2] born about 1622; married about 1646, Joannah (Ward?).

3 2. Daniel,[2] born about 1624; married ———, 1651, Dorcas Rose; they had nine children.

4 3. Mary,[2] born about 1626; it is said she married and moved to New Haven, Connecticut, but we do not know to whom she was married.

William[1] Swayne came from London, England, in April, 1635, in the "Elizabeth and Ann"; he was made a freeman in Watertown, Massachusetts, 3 March, 1635–1636; he represented that town in May, 1636: he went to Wethersfield, Connecticut; he was one of the Commissioners appointed 3 March, 1635–1636 by the General Court "to govern the people at Conecticutt, with full judicial powers"; he went, in 1644, to Branford, Connecticut, where he had 435 acres of land. These very early appointments to office imply a good repute and a high reputation brought with him from England for character, administrative ability and dignity of position there. He was a member for Wethersfield, Connecticut, of the third General Court in the colony held 1 September, 1636, being called "Gentleman"; also he was a member of several later Courts and more than once chosen Assistant. When the Pequoids in May, 1637, came up the Connecticut River to Wethersfield, they killed several people "and carried away two maids," daughters of William Swayne, the eldest being aged about 16 years; both were later rescued from Pequot, now New London, Connecticut.

See the printed 1892 Salisbury's Family Histories and Genealogies, volume 2, page 355; also the printed 1862 Genealogical Register, by James Savage, volume 4, page 235.

SECOND GENERATION

2. Captain Samuel[2] Swayne (William[1]), born about 1622; died before 17 March, 1681–1682; married about 1646 Joannah (Ward?); she did not die before 5 December, 1690, as several authorities state, as is shown by her will given below.

Captain Samuel[2] and Joannah Swayne had nine children:

5 1. Elizabeth,[3] born about 1647; bapt. 1 June, 1651, at New Haven, Connecticut; she died young.

6 2. Mary,[3] born 1 May, 1649; bapt. 1 June, 1651, at New Haven, Connecticut; died aged six years.

7 3. Joanna,[3] born about 1651; died 16 September, 1720, aged 69 years; married ———, Jasper Crane; he was born in 1650; they had six children.

8 + 4. Elizabeth,[3] born 24 April, 1654; married, first, ———, her cousin, Josiah Ward; they had one son; married, second, about 1676, David Ogden.

9 5. Phebe,[3] born 24 May, 1655; she died young.

10 6. Mary,[3] born 12 June, 1656; she died young.

11 7. Abigail,[3] born about 1657; married ———, Eleazer Lampson; no more trace.

12 8. Christiana,[3] born 25 April, 1659; married ———, Nathaniel Ward; they had five children.

13 9. Sarah,[3] born 7 October, 1661; married ———, Thomas Johnson; they had five children.

Captain Samuel[2] Swayne went in 1644 to Branford, Connecticut. He was 27 times a member of the General Court of Connecticut, between 25 May, 1653, and 7 January, 1663; in 1667 he went to Newark, New Jersey. He had previously been a Lieutenant, but after the departure of Captain Robert Treat to Connecticut, Samuel Swayne was raised to the captaincy in 1673 of the Newark forces. He was from the beginning here one of the leading men and prominent in all the most important concerns of the Colony.

The printed 1853 Historical Discourse of the First Presbyterian Church of Newark, New Jersey, by Reverend Jonathan F. Stearns, page 33, has: Samuel Swaine deserves notice as having been constantly chosen for "the third man" among the deputies to the General Assembly to supply the place of either of the others who might fail, and as such having represented the town of Newark, New Jersey, instead of Jasper Crane, in the first General Assembly ever held in the Province. He was a millwright by trade, and a Lieutenant by office. The old corn mill situated on "Mill Brook" near the present Stone Bridge, and erected by Lieutenant Swaine's skill, deserves a passing notice as among the primitive "public institutions" of our town upon Passaic River. It was the next considerable undertaking after the meeting house, and liberal offers were at first made to any who would volunteer in the work, "for the supply of the town with good grinding." But "none appearing to accept the town's motion and encouragement," the next step was "to set upon it in a general way; and moving to Lieutenant Swaine about the matter, he made some propositions to the town," and they finally came to an agreement to give him for his services "twenty shillings by the week and three pounds over for his skill," unless, as the agreement ran, "he shall see cause to abate it, which, if he should see cause to do, the town will take it thankfully." On page 82 Dr. Stearns has of Captain Swayne, that he "happening to be in New York when disease seized him, and death seemed to be not far, thus testified the readiness of his spirit to answer the last summons: I, Samuel Swaine, being in perfect sense and memory, not knowing how long the Lord will continue the same mercy to me, being weak under His good hand of Providence, and willing to be at His dispose—therefore for life or death to leave this as my last testament." The instrument is dated 17 March, 168·–1682, and gives all to his beloved wife, Joanna. It is recorded on page 35 of the Newark Town Book, dated 1691, now in the possession of the New Jersey Historical Society at Newark, New Jersey.

Having come in 1635, Samuel Swayne was in this country from 45 to 46 years. It may be presumed that he died in that illness, as his name does not appear after the list made in 1680.

The printed 1901 Archives of the State of New Jersey, volume XXIII, page 449, has an abstract of the will of Johanna Swain, widow of Samuel, no place of residence named, dated 25 March, 1692, proved 10 September,

1695. It names daughter, Elizabeth Ogden; son-in-law, Eliezer Lampson; daughter, Abigail Lampson: son and daughter, Jasper and Johannah Crane; son and daughter, Nathaniel and Christian Ward; son and daughter, Thomas and Sarah Johnson; home lot in Newark, land at the Mountain, land beyond the great swamp. Personal estate, a silver tea box. John Curtis and John Browne, overseers. Witnesses, John Browne and Joseph Harison. It is recorded in liber 21, page 218, of Essex County, New Jersey, Wills; and in liber E, page 165, of Deeds, at Trenton, New Jersey.

8. Elizabeth[3] Swayne and David Ogden had a son, Captain David[4] Ogden, born about 1678; married about 1700, Abigail Hammond.

Captain David[4] Ogden and Abigail Hammond had a son:

Judge Uzal[5] Ogden, born in 1712; married about 1729, Elizabeth Charlotte Thébaut.

Judge Uzal[5] Ogden and Elizabeth Charlotte Thébaut had a daughter:

Elizabeth[6] Ogden, born about 1750; married about 1770, Judge Robert Johnston.

Elizabeth[6] Ogden and Judge Robert Johnston had a daughter:

Anna MacArthur[7] Johnston, born 1 November, 1785, at Lake Mahopac, Putnam County, New York; married about 1807, Chauncey Root Mitchell.

Anna MacArthur[7] Johnston and Chauncey Root Mitchell had a daughter:

Martha Minot[8] Mitchell, born 2 May, 1810, in Somers, Westchester County, New York; married 26 December, 1832, in Peekskill, New York, Isaac Depew, Esq.

Martha Minot[8] Mitchell and Isaac Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[9] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

THE ABBOTT LINE

1. George[1] Abbott, Senior, born about 1620; died before 11 March, 1690; married, first, about 1657, Mary[2] Weed; born about 1639; died after 1672; daughter of Jonas[1] and Mary Weed; married, second, after 1672, Mrs. Johanna Williamson, of Boston, Massachusetts; born ———; died about 1681; no children by the second wife.

George[1] and Mary (Weed) Abbott had seven children:

2 1. John,[2] born about 1659; married, first, ———, Ruth Ruscoe; they had three children; married, second, ———, Ruth Betts, daughter of Thomas and Mary Betts; no children by the second wife.

3 + 2. **Dorcas,**[2] born about 1661; married about 1684, John Root.

4 3. Priscilla,[2] born about 1663; married ———, (Eleazer?) Slauson; no more trace.

5 4. Mary,[2] born about 1665; married after 1689, ——— Jackson; no more trace.

6 5. Jonathan,[2] born about 1667; married 5 June, 1696, Sarah Olmsted; they had nine children.

7 6. George,[2] born in the year 1669; married ———, Hannah Hayes; they had eleven children.

8 7. Daniel,[2] born in the year 1672; alive in 1709; name of his wife is not known; they had eight children.

George[1] Abbott was in 1640 in Windsor, Connecticut, where he had been somewhat indiscreet, probably, in that he sold ammunition to the red men, a pistol and powder, a serious Colonial offense, and he was fined five pounds for his imprudence. Afterwards, in 1647 or 1648, he went to Hartford, Connecticut, where he fell into some trouble, but he found his way

to Norwalk, Connecticut, where he has mention in 1655: his home-lot was not on the "Towne Street" but comprised a territory-slice just north of the Le Count family house in East Norwalk. The printed 1847 History of Norwalk, Connecticut, by Reverend Edwin Hall: 9 November, 1671, the estate of George "Abbet" was a 75 pound Estate for the children. At the aforesaid meeting voted and agreed on, that every one of our inhabitants that have not as yet had any estate for their "childring," shall have five pounds for every "childe" now in being, to be added to their father's estate, and this is to take place in the land that is now layed out in ye Indian feild, and not before. On page 62, "Geo. Abbot, 7 Children." On page 84: "The Estates of Commonage of the Inhabitants of Norwalk, Presented and Accepted by the towne, January the 3d, 1687—George Abitt sen. 125 pounds." He was marshall from 1659 to 1661; townsman, 1664; pounder, 1667 and 1668 (his yard for a pound); Sergeant Abbott was surveyor in 1688. See the printed 1896 History of Norwalk, Connecticut, by Reverend Charles M. Selleck; also the printed 1860 Genealogical Dictionary, by James Savage, volume 1, page 3.

The Fairfield, Connecticut, Probate Records, liber 3, dated 1675 per 1689, has the will of Johanna Abbot, of Norwalk, 19 March, 1682. The inventory was taken by John Platt and Thomas Fitch, Jr., and James Olmstead; George Abbot was added to the above by the court; a special court distributed the estate to James Williamson, a son of the deceased Johanna Abbot, the daughters, Elizabeth and Sarah, both being under age.

The Fairfield, Connecticut, Probate Records, liber 4, dated 1689 per 1701, has the will of George "Abbut," of Norwalk (he died — February, 1689–1690 in Norwalk), dated 2 May, 1689; proved 4 February, 1690 or 11 March, 1690; names John, the eldest son; Jonathan, Daniel, aged about 17 years; George, aged 20 years; Dorcas Root; "Precila Slauson"; Mary Jackson; son John, executor, and Mark St. John, administrators; witnesses, Richard Holms and Mathyas Sention, jr.; inventory, 12 March, 1690, by Walter Hoyt and John Bouton and Samuel Hayes.

See the typewritten abstracts of Probate Records of Fairfield, Connecticut, published by William A. Eardeley, in four volumes.

3. Dorcas[2] Abbott and John Root had a son:

Joseph[3] Root, bapt. — June, 1698; married about 1720, Susanna ———.

Joseph[3] Root and Susanna ——— had a daughter:

Olive[4] Root, born 4 March, 1726; married 21 January, 1747, Captain Asahel Mitchell.

Olive[4] Root and Captain Asahel Mitchell had a son:

Reverend Justus[5] Mitchell, bapt. 8 September, 1754, in Woodbury, Connecticut; married 7 September, 1779, Martha Sherman.

Reverend Justus[5] Mitchell and Martha Sherman had a son:

Chauncy Root[6] Mitchell, born 25 June, 1786; married about 1807, Anna MacArthur Johnston.

Chauncey Root[6] Mitchell and Anna MacArthur Johnston had a daughter:

Martha Minot[7] Mitchell, born 2 May, 1810, in Somers, Westchester County, New York; married 26 December, 1832, in Peekskill, New York, Isaac Depew, Esq.

Martha Minot[7] Mitchell and Isaac Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[8] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

THE WEED LINE

1. Jonas[1] Weed, born about 1610; died before 5 April, 1676; married about 1637, Mary ———; she died before 10 March, 1690.

Jonas[1] and Mary Weed had nine children:

2 1. Elizabeth,[2] born about 1638; married about 1658, John Rockwell, of Rye, New York; they had three children.

3 + 2. **Mary,**[2] born about 1639; married about 1657, George[1] Abbott.

4 3. Dorcas,[2] born about 1641; married 20 November, 1660, James Wright, of Wethersfield and Middletown, Connecticut; they had five children.

5 4. John,[2] born about 1643; married, first, before February, 1664, Joanna Westcoat; they had four children; married, second, before 1678, Marah (Firman?); they had four children.

6 5. Samuel,[2] born about 1645; married ———, Mary ———; they had four children; they went to Danbury, Connecticut.

7 6. Jonas,[2] born about 1647; married 16 (or 6) November, 1677, Bethia[3] Holly; they had four children.

8 7. Hannah,[2] born about 1650; died 9 November, 1711; married 5 January, 1670, Benjamin[2] Hoyt; they had six children.

9 8. Daniel,[2] born about 1652; married about 1673, Ruth ———; they had six children; widow Ruth married, second, 25 July, 1705, Peter Ferris; she married, third, 19 January, 1707–1708, John Clapp.

10 9. Sarah,[2] born about 1654; married, first, 11 August, 1698, Lieutenant David[2] Waterbury; married, second, after 20 November, 1706, Benjamin Ferris; married, third, 20 September, 1711, Nathaniel Pond; she probably had no children.

Jonas[1] Weed came in 1630 in Winthrop's fleet to Watertown, Massachusetts; freeman, 18 May, 1631; to Wethersfield, Connecticut, in 1635; to Stamford, Connecticut, in 1642; he resigned 29 March, 1636, from the Church at Watertown to the Church at Wethersfield. He gave in 1671 to his son Jonas the house where he was then living. Descendants have been very numerous around Stamford, and have always been among the most prominent citizens.

The Fairfield, Connecticut, Probate Records, liber 3, dated 1675 per 1689, has the will of Jonas Weed, Senr., no residence named, dated 26 November, 1672; names his widow, Mary; John, the eldest son; Daniel, Jonas, Samuel; daughters, Mary Abbot, wife of George, and Dorcas Wright, wife of James; gives unto John Rockwell five shillings and leaves five pounds' value in Daniel's hands for Elizabeth; daughter, Sarah; daughter, Hannah Hoit, wife of Benjamin; witnesses, Jonathan Bell and Abraham Ambler; inventory taken 5 March, 1676, by Mr. Richard Lawes and Lieutenant Francis Bell, before John Holly, Commissioner. The same records contain the will, 10 March, 1690, of widow Mary Weed, of Stanford; inventory by Abraham Ambler and Daniel Scofield; Jonas Weed "swares" to his mother's estate and is made administrator. The widow, Mary, with her two sons, Daniel and John Weed, administer the estate of Jonas Weed, Sr. See the printed 1868 History of Stamford, Connecticut, by Reverend Elijah Baldwin Huntington, page 45; also the printed 1862 Genealogical Dictionary, by James Savage, volume 4, page 451; also the large manuscript Weed Genealogy, by William A. Eardeley, and the published typewritten Probate Records of Fairfield, Connecticut, in four volumes.

3. Mary[2] Weed and George Abbott had a daughter:

Dorcas[3] Abbott, born about 1661; married about 1684 John Root.

Dorcas[3] Abbott and John Root had a son:

Joseph[4] Root, bapt. — June, 1698; married about 1720, Susanna ———.

Joseph[4] Root and Susanna ——— had a daughter:

Olive[5] Root, born 4 March, 1726; married 21 January, 1747, Captain Asahel Mitchell.

Olive[5] Root and Captain Asahel Mitchell had a son:

Reverend Justus[6] Mitchell, bapt. 8 September, 1754, in Woodbury, Connecticut; married 7 September, 1779, Martha Sherman.

Reverend Justus[6] Mitchell and Martha Sherman had a son:

Chauncey Root[7] Mitchell, born 25 June, 1786; married about 1807, Anna MacArthur Johnston.

Chauncey Root[7] Mitchell and Anna MacArthur Johnston had a daughter:

Martha Minot[8] Mitchell, born 2 May, 1810, in Somers, Westchester County, New York; married 26 December, 1832, in Peekskill, New York, Isaac Depew, Esq.

Martha Minot[8] Mitchell and Isaac Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[9] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

THE WELLINGTON LINE

1. Roger[1] Wellington, born about 1607–1608 in England; died 11 March, 1697–1698, in Watertown, Massachusetts; married about 1636, Mary Palgrave; born about 1619; died 21 January, 1695; eldest daughter of Dr. Richard[1] and Anna Palgrave.

They had six children, born in Watertown:

2 1. John,[2] born 25 July, 1638; married 9 June, 1681, Susanna Straight; they had no children.

3 2. Mary,[2] born 10 February, 1640–1641; married, first, 21 May, 1662, Henry Maddock; they had one child; married, second, 16 September, 1679, John Coolidge, Jr.; they had one child.

4 3. Joseph,[2] born 9 October, 1643; married, first, ———, Sarah ———; they had no children; married, second, 6 June, 1684, Elizabeth Straight; they had four children.

5 + 4. **Benjamin,**[2] born about 1646; married 7 December, 1671, Elizabeth Sweetman.

6 5. Oliver,[2] born 23 November, 1648; married ———, Widow Anna Livermore, daughter of Matthew Bridge; they had no children.

7 6. Palgrave,[2] born about 1650; married 29 January, 1689–1690, Sarah Bond; they had no children; he was a physician in Watertown, Massachusetts.

Roger[1] Wellington, the Planter, came in 1630 to New England; his name is on the earliest extant list of Watertown proprietors; he was made a freeman 18 April, 1690; he owned land, 14 acres, purchased in 1636, in what is now Belmont, Massachusetts; one of his farms was a part of the present Mt. Auburn Cemetery. In 1642 mention is made of a new house, barns and the purchase of 16 acres of meadow land near Fresh Pond.

His will, dated 17 December, 1697, was proved 11 April, 1698.

See the printed 1855 History of Watertown, Massachusetts, by Dr. Henry Bond, pages 627 and 963; also the printed 1892 Wellington Genealogy; also the printed 1862 Genealogical Dictionary, by James Savage, volume 4, page 480; also the printed 1877 History of Cambridge, Massachusetts, by Lucius R. Paige, page 682.

SECOND GENERATION

5. Benjamin[2] Wellington (Roger[1]), born about 1646; died 8 January, 1709–1710, in Watertown, Massachusetts; married 7 December, 1671, Elizabeth Sweetman; born 6 January, 1647; death not found; daughter of Thomas and Isabel Sweetman, of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

They had eight children:

14 1. Elizabeth,[3] born 29 December, 1673; married about 1692, John Fay, of Marlboro, Massachusetts; they had ten children.

15 2. Benjamin,[3] born 21 June, 1676; married, first, 16 January, 1698–1699, Lydia Brown; they had four children; married, second, 25 December, 1712, Elizabeth Phipps; they had two children; went to Lexington, Massachusetts; married, third, 31 October, 1731, Mary Whitney; they had two children.

16 3. John,[3] born 26 July, 1678; married 19 May, 1699, Hannah Morse; they had six children.

17 4. Ebenezer,[3] born about 1680; married 28 January, 1703, Deliverance Brown; they had seven children.

18 5. Ruhamah,[3] born about 1682; married 15 November, 1699, Deacon Joseph Brown; they had five children.

19 + 6. **Mehitable,**[3] bapt. 4 March, 1687–1688; married 13 September, 1715, William Sherman, of Newton, Massachusetts.

20 7. Joseph,[3] bapt. 4 January, 1690–1691; married ———, Hannah ———; they had one child.

21 8. Roger,[3] born about 1692; he went to sea; no more trace.

Benjamin[2] Wellington was admitted a freeman — December, 1677. He made his will 13 July, 1709; proved 30 January, 1710; his inventory totalled 439 pounds, 17 shillings, and 6 pence.

19. Mehitable[3] Wellington and William Sherman had a son:

Reverend Josiah[4] Sherman, born 2 April, 1729; married 24 January, 1757, Martha Minott.

Reverend Josiah[4] Sherman and Martha Minot had a daughter:

Martha[5] Sherman, born 8 December, 1758; married 7 September, 1779, Reverend Justus Mitchell.

Martha[5] Sherman and Reverend Justus Mitchell had a son:

Chauncey Root[6] Mitchell, born 25 June, 1786; married about 1807, Anna MacArthur Johnston.

Chauncey Root[6] Mitchell and Anna MacArthur Johnston had a daughter:

Martha Minot[7] Mitchell, born 2 May, 1810, in Somers, Westchester County, New York; married 26 December, 1832, in Peekskill, New York, Isaac Depew, Esq.

Martha Minot[7] Mitchell and Isaac Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[8] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

THE PALGRAVE LINE

Dr. Richard[1] Palgrave, born about 1590, in England; died before 1 October, 1651, in Charlestown. Massachusetts; married about 1617, Anna ———; born ———; buried 17 March, 1668–1669, aged 75 years, in Roxbury, Massachusetts.

They had seven children:

1. Mary,[2] born about 1619, in England; married about 1636, Roger[1] Wellington.
2. Sarah,[2] born about 1621, in England; married about 1645, Dr. John Alcock, of Roxbury, Massachusetts; they had eight children; he graduated in 1646 from Harvard College.
3. Elizabeth,[2] born about 1623, in England; probably married ———, Thomas Cooper, of New England.
4. Rebecca,[2] born 25–5 mo. (July), 1631, in Boston, Massachusetts; probably married ———, William Dade, of Charlestown, Massachusetts.
5. John,[2] born 6–1 mo. (March), 1634–1635; bapt. in Boston, Massachusetts, 9 March, 1634–1635; married 8 February, 1656, Mary Maverick; they had no children.
6. Lydia,[2] born 15–11 mo. (January), 1635–1636; married ———, Edmund Heylett, of Stepney, England.
7. Bethya,[2] born 10–5 mo. (July), 1638; died 21–6 mo. (August), 1638.

Dr. Richard[1] Palgrave was one of the first physicians of Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he was called "a right godly man and skill full surgeon." He applied 30 October, 1630, to be admitted a freeman, and he was admitted a freeman on 18 May, 1631; he came in Winthrop's 1630 fleet; he was a member of the Church at Boston, Massachusetts,

where he was number 105, and his wife was number 106. Charlestown, Massachusetts, "At a meeting of the Inhabitants the 10th of January, 1634, It was also agreed yt ye Inhabitants under mentioned have planting ground laid out unto them between the east end of the lotts above mentioned at the Creek, having New Town pale on the south, vizt. Mr. Rich'd. Palsgrave, one acre." His will is dated 4 June, 1651; inventory dated 1 October, 1651, was 313 pounds, and 8 pence.

His widow, Anna, was in Stepney, County Middlesex, England, 27 March, 1656, but she returned to New England and made her will at Roxbury, Massachusetts, 11 March, 1668–1669; proved 1 May, 1669.

See the printed 1855 History of Watertown, Massachusetts, by Dr. Henry Bond, page 627; also the printed 1861 Genealogical Dictionary, by James Savage, volume 4, page 339; also the printed 1886 Sands Family Genealogy, by Temple Prime, page 66.

1. Mary[2] Palgrave and Roger Wellington had a son:

Benjamin[3] Wellington, born about 1646; married 7 December, 1671, Elizabeth Sweetman.

Benjamin[3] Wellington and Elizabeth Sweetman had a daughter:

Mehitable[4] Wellington, bapt. 4 March, 1687–1688; married 13 September, 1715, William Sherman.

Mehitable[4] Wellington and William Sherman had a son:

Reverend Josiah[5] Sherman, born 2 April, 1729; married 24 January, 1757, Martha Minott.

Reverend Josiah[5] Sherman and Martha Minot had a daughter:

Martha[6] Sherman, born 8 December, 1758; married 7 September, 1779, Reverend Justus Mitchell.

Martha[6] Sherman and Reverend Justus Mitchell had a son:

Chauncey Root[7] Mitchell, born 25 June, 1786; married about 1807, Anna MacArthur Johnston.

Chauncey Root[7] Mitchell and Anna MacArthur Johnston had a daughter:

Martha Minot[8] Mitchell, born 2 May, 1810, in Somers, Westchester County, New York; married 26 December, 1832, in Peekskill, New York, Isaac Depew, Esq.

Martha Minot[8] Mitchell and Isaac Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[9] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

THE WINSHIP LINE

Lieutenant Edward[1] Winship, born about 1613, in England; died 2 December, 1688, aged in his 76th year, in Cambridge, Massachusetts; married, first, about 1636, Jane ———, probably a daughter of widow Isabel Wilkinson; they had five children; married, second, about 1651, Elizabeth Parke; born about 1631; died 19 November, 1690, aged in her 58th year, in Cambridge; daughter of Richard[1] and Margery Parks.

Edward[1] and Jane Winship had five children:

1. Sarah,[2] born — 2 mo. (April), 1638, in Boston, Massachusetts; married 29 September, 1659, James Hubbard; they had two children.
2. Mary,[2] born 2–5 mo. (July), 1641; married 8 November, 1664, Boaz Brown; they had four children; she was born in Boston, Massachusetts.
3. Ephraim,[2] born in Boston 29–4 mo. (June), 1643; married, first, 7 April, 1670, Hannah Rayner; married, second, 9 November, 1675, Elizabeth Kendall, of Woburn, Massachusetts; he had no children.
4. Joanna,[2] born in Boston 1–6 mo. (August), 1645; died, single, 19 November, 1707.
5. Edward,[2] born 8 June, 1648; buried the same day.

Edward[1] and Elizabeth (Parke) Winship had seven children:

6. Elizabeth,[2] born 15 April, 1652; married 18 November, 1673, Joseph Sherman.
7. Edward,[2] born 3 March, 1654; married 14 May, 1683, Rebecca Barsham; they had seven children.
8. Abigail,[2] born 13 February, 1656; married 18 March, 1682–1683, William Russell; they had four children.

9. Samuel,[2] born 24 October, 1658; married 12 April, 1687, Mary Poulter; they had five children.
10. Joseph,[2] born 21 June, 1661; bapt. 25 August, 1661; married ———, Sarah ———; they had seven children.
11. Margery,[2] born 11 December, 1665; bapt. 5 February, 1666; married 12 May, 1687, John Dickson; they had six children.
12. Mehitable,[2] born 14 November, 1667; bapt. 17 November, 1667; no more trace.

Edward[1] Winship was in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1635; he was admitted a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1638; he was an Ensign; Lieutenant of Militia, in 1660; Deputy to the General Court 1663 and 1664, and 1681 to 1686, of Massachusetts Bay Colony; freeman 4 March, 1634–1635; selectman for 14 years, between 1637 and 1684. His original estate at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1887 was still in the family. Edward[1] Winship was one of the most active and energetic inhabitants for many years in Cambridge.

The widow Isabel Wilkinson was early in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and had several grants of land; she probably resided in the family of Edward Winship, with whom she owned certain lands in common; she died 23 February, 1655; she had two daughters:

1. Margaret, born ———; married ———, 1639, Edward Goffe.
2. Jane, born ———; married about 1636, Edward Winship.

Joanna[2] Winship, daughter of Edward,[1] devoted herself to the instruction of children, and her services appear to have been regarded with great favor. She was honored with the appellation of "Mrs.," and her epitaph contains a homely but affectionate eulogy of the dead and lamentation for the living. On her grave stone, still standing in the old burying-place, is

"Here lyes the body of Mrs. Joanna Winship, aged 62 years, who departed this life November the 19th. 1707.

"This good school dame
No longer school must keep,
Which gives us cause
For children's sake to weep."

See the printed 1887 American Ancestry, by Joel Munsell, volume 1, page 96; also the printed 1862 Genealogical Dictionary, by James Savage, volume 4, page 597; also the printed 1877 History of Cambridge, Massachusetts, by Lucius R. Paige, page 695.

6. Elizabeth[2] Winship and Joseph Sherman had a son:

William[3] Sherman, born 28 June, 1692; married 3 September, 1715, Mehitable Wellington.

William[3] Sherman and Mehitable Wellington had a son:

Reverend Josiah[4] Sherman, born 2 April, 1729; married 24 January, 1757, Martha Minott.

Reverend Josiah[4] Sherman and Martha Minot had a daughter:

Martha[5] Sherman, born 8 December, 1758; married 7 September, 1779, Reverend Justus Mitchell.

Martha[5] Sherman and Reverend Justus Mitchell had a son:

Chauncey Root[6] Mitchell, born 25 June, 1786; married about 1807, Anna McArthur Johnston.

Chauncey Root[6] Mitchell and Anna MacArthur Johnston had a daughter:

Martha Minot[7] Mitchell, born 2 May, 1810, in Somers, Westchester County, New York; married 26 December, 1832, in Peekskill, New York, Isaac Depew, Esq.

Martha Minot[7] Mitchell and Isaac Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[8] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

THE PALMER LINE

William[1] Palmer, born about 1590, in England; his death has not been found; married about 1616, Ann ———; her death has not been found; she married, second, ———, Francis Plumer.

William[1] and Ann Palmer had five children:

1. Martha,[2] born about 1618; married about 1638, Captain John Sherman.
2. Edward,[2] born about 1620; resided in 1641 in Hampton, New Hampshire; no more trace.
3. Christopher,[2] born about 1624; married 7 November, 1650, Susanna Hilton; they had one child.
4. Stephen,[2] born about 1626; given by Dr. Bond but not by Dow.
5. Joseph,[2] born about 1630; married 25 January, 1677, Deborah Batchelder; they had eight children; given by Dow but not by Bond.

William[1] Palmer was in Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1636–1637; he went to Newbury, Massachusetts, about 1637; to Piscataqua, now Portsmouth, New Hampshire; to Winnacunnet, now Hampton, New Hampshire; he was made a freeman 13 March, 1638–1639; he was probably from Great Ormsby, County Norfolk, England, as about the year 1650 he agreed to release to his son-in-law, Captain John Sherman, of Watertown, Massachusetts, land in Great Ormsby.

See the printed 1855 History of Watertown, Massachusetts, by Dr. Henry Bond, page 865; also page 621, of the 1877 printed History of Cambridge, Massachusetts, by Lucius R. Paige; also the printed 1893 History of Hampton, New Hampshire, by Dow, volume 2, page 899.

Martha[2] Palmer and Captain John Sherman had a son:

Joseph[3] Sherman, born 14–3 mo., 1650; married 18 November, 1673, Elizabeth Winship.

Joseph[3] Sherman and Elizabeth Winship had a son:

William[4] Sherman, born 28 June, 1692; married 3 September, 1715, Mehitable Wellington.

William[4] Sherman and Mehitable Wellington had a son:

Reverend Josiah[5] Sherman, born 2 April, 1729; married 24 January, 1757, Martha Minott.

Reverend Josiah[5] Sherman and Martha Minot had a daughter:

Martha[6] Sherman, born 8 December, 1758; married 7 September, 1779, Reverend Justus Mitchell.

Martha[6] Sherman and Reverend Justus Mitchell had a son:

Chauncey Root[7] Mitchell, born 25 June, 1786; married about 1807, Anna MacArthur Johnston.

Chauncey Root[7] Mitchell and Anna MacArthur Johnston had a daughter:

Martha Minot[8] Mitchell, born 2 May, 1810, in Somers, Westchester County, New York; married 26 December, 1832, in Peekskill, New York, Isaac Depew, Esq.

Martha Minot[8] Mitchell and Isaac Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[9] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

THE MINOT LINE

1. Elder George[2] Minot (John[1]), born 4 August, 1594, in England; died 24 December, 1671, aged in his 78th year, in Dorchester, Massachusetts; married about 1622, Martha ———; born about 1597; died 23 December, 1657, aged about 60 years, in Dorchester, Massachusetts; her parentage not yet found.

They had five children:

1. George,[3] bapt. in England 11 July, 1624; buried there 20 May, 1626.

2 + 2. **Captain John,**[3] born in England 2 April, 1626; bapt. in England 10 April, 1626; married, first, 19 May, 1647, Lydia Butler; married, second, after January, 1667, the widow Mary Biggs.

3 3. James,[3] born in England 31 December, 1628; bapt. in England 6 January, 1628–1629; married, first, 9 December, 1653, Hannah Stoughton; they had eight children; married, second, 21 May, 1673, Hepzibah Corlet; they had no children.

4 4. Stephen,[3] born in England 2 May, 1631; bapt. in England 9 May, 1631; married 10 November, 1654, Truecross Davenport; they had five children.

5 5. Samuel,[3] born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, 18 May, 1635; went to Boston, Massachusetts; married 23 June, 1670, Hannah Howard; they had five children.

Elder George[2] Minot sailed from Plymouth, England, 20 March, 1630, and probably came on the "Mary and John"; he was in Dorchester, Massachusetts, 30 May, 1630, near the Neponset Bridge, and he owned the land which had been known as "Squantum"; he was made a freeman on the 1st of April, 1634; he was representative in 1635 and 1636; he was a ruling elder for thirty years; his position was one of prominence in Dor-

chester, as on the 28th of October, 1634, he was one of the ten men chosen to order the affairs of the Dorchester Plantation. His connection with the Church was also a prominent one, as his name was the third among the seven who signed the Covenant on the 23rd of August, 1636. His gravestone has:

> "Here Lie The Bodies of Unitie Humphrey and Shining Minot, such names as these, they never die not."

He acted as attorney for Robert Barrington. He was among the first Pilgrim emigrants to Massachusetts and of the first settlers of Dorchester.

The records say: "His death was much lamented by the town, whose weal he sought and liberties defended." His will is recorded in liber 8, page 189, of Suffolk County, Massachusetts, records; his inventory was 277 pounds, 7 shillings, 7 pence.

The printed 1897 Minot Genealogy, by Joseph G. Minot, gives the coat-of-arms, and says: Thomas Minot, of Saffron-Walden, County Essex, England, married ———, a daughter of Thomas de Hasilden, of Little Chesterfield, England; he was Secretary to the Abbott of Walden, England, by whom he was left great possessions. This Thomas Minot left two children:

1. Richard, born ———; married ———, widow Joan Thorne.
2. John, born ———; married ———, to ———; they had a son, William Minot, born ———; married ———, to ———.

This William Minot had a son, John[1] Minot, born ———; married ———, Ann ———.

John[1] and Ann Minot had five children:

1. Margaret,[2] bapt. in England, 5 September, 1585; no more trace.
2. Mary,[2] bapt. in England, 5 May, 1588; no more trace.
3. John,[2] bapt. in England, 29 March, 1590; no more trace.
4. **George,**[2] born in England, 4 August, 1594; bapt. in England, 20 November, 1594; married about 1622, Martha ———; they came to New England.
5. William,[2] bapt. in England, ———, 1596; no more trace.

See the printed 1861 Genealogical Dictionary, by James Savage, volume 3, page 216; the printed 1847 New England Historic and Genealogical Register, volume 1, pages 176 and 256; also the printed 1887 Old Families of Concord, Massachusetts, by Potter, page 12; also the printed 1835 History of Concord, Massachusetts, by Lemuel Shattuck, page 329.

THIRD GENERATION

2. Captain John[3] Minot (Elder George,[2] John[1]), born 2 April, 1626, in England; died 12 August, 1669, at the early age of 43 years, in Dorchester, Massachusetts; married, first, by Governor Thomas Dudley, 19 May, 1647, Lydia[2] Butler; born about 1622; died 24 January, 1667, in Dorchester, Massachusetts; daughter of Nicholas[1] and Joice Butler.

Captain John[3] and Lydia (Butler) Minot had six children, all born in Dorchester, Massachusetts:

6 1. John,[4] born 22 January, 1648; married 11 March, 1670, Elizabeth Breck; they had five children.

7 + 2. **James,**[4] born 14 September, 1653; married about 1684, Rebecca Wheeler.

3. Martha,[4] born 22–7 mo. (September), 1657; died 23 November, 1678; she was engaged to marry John Morgan, Jr.

8 4. Stephen,[4] born 10 August, 1662; married 1 December, 1686, Mary Clark; they had twelve children.

9 5. Samuel,[4] born 3 July, 1665; married ———, Hannah Jones, of Concord, Massachusetts; they had one child.

6. A child,[4] born about 1667; died in infancy; it is supposed the name was Mary.

Captain John[3] Minot married, second, after January, 1667, Mary, the widow of John Biggs, of Boston, Massachusetts, and daughter of John Dassert; she died — July, 1677; she made her will 5 June, 1676: proved 27 July, 1676; recorded in volume 6, page 262, of Suffolk County, Massachusetts, records; the second wife had no children. John[3] Minot resided in Dorchester, where he was made a freeman in 1665, the delay being due

to his persistence in refraining from membership in the Church, which was a qualification for a freeman.

The printed 1894 New England Historic and Genealogical Register, volume 48, page 325, has from the Suffolk County, Massachusetts, records, Number 515, liber 6, page 39, an abstract of the will of John Minot, of Dorchester, dated 15 July, 1669; it provides for the necessity of his father. His wife to dwell in the house and have fifty pounds. His son John one hundred pounds over an equal dividend with the rest of the children. His daughter Martha, as a particular remembrance of her mother, all her mother's clothes and linen. His son Stephen to be placed at some convenient trade. His son Samuel to be brought up as a husbandman (i.e., a farmer) and have his portion in land. The estate is not to be divided till James is twenty-one. There are other provisions for the division. Martha is to be under mother's care, and James, Samuel and Stephen to be under the executors' care. Father Minot, brother Stephen, and my son John are to be the executors. Witnesses were Thomas Wilson and Timothy Foster. His inventory was taken 28 January, 1669–1670, by John Gurnell and Thomas Tileston and Roger Billing, and is recorded in volume 6, page 40, of the Suffolk County, Massachusetts, records.

FOURTH GENERATION

7. Captain James[4] Minot, Esq. (Captain John,[3] Elder George,[2] John[1]), born 14 September, 1653, in Dorchester, Massachusetts; died 20 September, 1735, aged 83 years, in Concord, Massachusetts; married about 1684, Rebecca Wheeler; born about 1666 in Concord; died in Concord 23 September, 1734, aged 68 years; daughter of Captain Timothy and Mary Wheeler.

They had ten children:

1. Rebecca,[5] born 9 February, 1685; married 24 December, 1701, Captain Joseph Barrett; they had eight children.

2. Lydia,[5] born 12 March, 1687; married, first, 3 January, 1705; Captain Benjamin Barrett; they had eight children; married, second, ———, Samuel Stow.

3. Mary,[5] born 16 November, 1689; married 26 September (or December), 1706, Ebenezer Wheeler; they had six children.

12 4. Reverend Timothy,[5] born 18 June, 1692; graduated in 1718 from Harvard College; married, first, ———, Mary Brooks; they had three children; married, second, ———, Beulah Brown, a widow.

13 + 5. Colonel James,[5] born 17 October, 1694; married, first, 14 November, 1716, Martha Lane; married, second, 9 October, 1735, the widow Elizabeth (Wilder) Merrick.

6. Elizabeth,[5] born 29 January, 1697; married 23 April, 1715, Captain Daniel Adams; they had eight children.

7. Martha,[5] born 3 April, 1699; married 30 April, 1715, James Lane, of Billerica, Massachusetts.

8. Love,[5] born a twin, 15 April, 1702; married, first, 13 December, 1722, John Adams; they had two children; married, second, ———, Edward Flint.

9. Mercy,[5] born a twin, 15 April, 1702; married 13 December, 1722, Samuel Dakin; they had twelve children.

14 10. Samuel,[5] born 25 March, 1706; married, first, 7 March, 1732, Sarah Prescott, of Westford. Massachusetts; they had three children; married, second, about 1738, Dorcas Prescott, a sister of Sarah; they had five children.

Captain James[4] Minot graduated from Harvard College in 1675; he was a preacher in 1685; he also practised physic; he was a Captain and a Justice of the Peace in 1692; he taught school for several years in Dorchester, Massachusetts; he went in 1680 to Concord, Massachusetts; he was made a freeman in 1690.

The printed 1835 History of Concord, Massachusetts, Lemuel by Shattuck, on page 379, says: Captain James[4] Minot, while a resident here, was in 1685, employed as a preacher in Stow, Massachusetts, for "twelve shillings and six pence, per day, one half cash and one half Indian corn," and in 1686 "for what older towns had given their ministers—13 pounds for 13 Sabbaths." He was a representative, and eminently a use-

ful man. Tradition accords to him a character worthy the following epitaph, which is engraven on his gravestone:

"Here is interred the remains of
JAMES MINOT Esq A M an
Excelling Grammarian, Enriched
with the Gift of Prayers and Preaching,
a Commanding Officer, a Physician of
Great Value, a Great Lover of Peace
as well as of Justice, and which was
His greatest Glory, a Gent'n of distinguished
Virtue and Goodness, happy in a Virtuous
Posterity, and living Religiously Died
Comfortably, Sept. 20, 1735 AET. 83."

Both James Minot and his wife are interred in the Hill Burying Ground, Concord, Massachusetts.

"Here is interred the body of
Mrs. Rebecca Minot ye virtuous
Consort of James Minot Esq.
(and daughter of Capt. Timothy Wheeler)
She was a person of
Serious piety and abounding
charity, of great usefullness
in Her Day, and a pattern
of Patience and holy
Submission under a long
Confinement, and resigned Her
Soul with Joy in her
Redeemer Sept. 23, 1734
aged 68."

In the above family, two sisters married two brothers by the name of Barrett, two other sisters married brothers by the name of Adams, a brother and a sister married a brother and sister by the name of Lane, and two were born on the same day and married the same day. There are few parents who have so great reason to be "happy in a virtuous posterity"

as had these. One son, Timothy, was a minister; another, Samuel, was a deacon, and eight of the grandchildren were deacons or married to deacons; several were clergymen or married to clergymen. Very many of the great-grandchildren sustained the same offices, or were otherwise distinguished in military, civil or religious life. A large proportion of those who arrived at mature age professed religion, and the succeeding and numerous families were among the most respected, useful and influential in the towns in which they lived.

Very many distinguished men descended from them, among whom were Reverend Stephen Farrar and Honorable Timothy Farrar, of New Ipswich, New Hampshire; Roger Minot Sherman, of Fairfield, Connecticut, and several eminent physicians by the name of Adams, and Honorable Roger Sherman and several other distinguished men of New Haven, Connecticut, married descendants.

FIFTH GENERATION

13. Honorable and Colonel James[5] Minot (Captain James,[4] Captain John,[3] Elder George,[2] John[1]), born 17 October, 1694, in Concord, Massachusett; died there 6 February, 1759, aged 64 years; married, first, 14 November, 1716, Martha Lane; born 1 October, 1694; died 18 January, 1734–1735; daughter of Colonel John and Susanna Lane, of Billerica, Massachusetts; they had three children; married, second, 9 October, 1735 Elizabeth, the widow of Tilley[3] Merrick; she was born ———, 1705; she died 13 September, 1779; the daughter of Ephrain and Elizabeth Wilder, of Lancaster, Massachusetts; the widow Elizabeth Minot married, third, 10 May, 1763, Reverend Daniel Rogers, of Littleton, Massachusetts.

James[5] and Martha (Lane) Minot had three children:

21 1. John,[6] born 31 August, 1717; married 26 January, 1744, Sarah Stow; they had one child.

2. Rebecca,[6] born 15 May, 1720; married 12 August, 1741, Benjamin Prescott, of Danvers, Massachusetts; they had eight children, among whom was Rebecca[7] Prescott; born 20 May, 1742; married 12 May, 1763, Honorable Roger Sherman, as his, second wife; see page 56, ante.

22 3. James,[6] born 20 January, 1727–1728; married, first, ———, Rebecca Stow; married, second, ———, Susanna Blanchard; he had eight children.

James[5] and Elizabeth (Wilder) Minot had three children:

4. Martha[6], born 1 February, 1738; died 18 June, 1739.

+ 5. Martha,[6] born about 1740; married 24 January, 1757, Reverend Josiah[4] Sherman, of Woburn, Massachusetts; see page 57.

23 6. Ephraim,[6] born 17 June, 1742; married 25 September, 1764, Abigail Prescott; they had five children.

Honorable James[5] Minot was a very distinguished man of his day. He was a military officer for about thirty years with the rank of Colonel; he was a Justice of the Peace; he represented Concord, Massachusetts, at the General Court, and he was a member of the General Kings Council ("His Majesties Council"), for many years, in an honorable position, which offices he sustained until his death.

The tombstone of Colonel James[5] Minot is in the Hill Burying Ground, Concord, Massachusetts, and reads:

"Here Lye the remains of Col. James Minot
Esqr. who departed this life Feb. 6, 1759
in the 65th year of his age. He was of
Honl. descent, early improved & advanced
in civil and military affairs. Divers years
Represented this town at the General Court
was a justice of the peace, and one of the Hon.
His Majesties Council for many years, which
offices he sustained until his death.
In all which stations and relations of life he
behaved as the Christian, the Patriot, and the
Benevolent Friend, and as he merrited so he
was much loved and honored in his life
And lamented at his death.
Memento Mori.
From Death's Arrest No Age is Free."

See the printed 1856 Pilgrims of Boston, Granary Burial Ground, by Thomas Bridgman, pages 284 per 299.

Martha[6] Minot and Reverend Josiah Sherman had a daughter:

Martha[7] Sherman, born 8 December, 1758; married 7 September, 1779, Reverend Justus Mitchell.

Martha[7] Sherman and Reverend Justus Mitchell had a son:

Chauncey Root[8] Mitchell, born 25 June, 1786; married about 1807, Anna MacArthur Johnston.

Chauncey Root[8] Mitchell and Anna MacArthur Johnston had a daughter:

Martha Minot[9] Mitchell, born 2 May, 1810 in Somers, Westchester County, New York; married 26 December, 1832, in Peekskill, New York, Isaac Depew, Esq.

Martha Minot[9] Mitchell and Isaac Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[10] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

THE WILDER LINE

1. Thomas[1] Wilder; born about 1590, in England; died there ———; married about 1614, Martha ———; born in England ———; died 20 April, 1652, in Hingham, Massachusetts.

They had five children, all born in England:

1. John,[2] born about 1616; stayed in England; no more trace.

2 + 2. **Thomas,**[2] born about 1618; married about 1641, Anna ———.

3 3. Elizabeth,[2] born about 1621; married — January, 1639, Thomas Ensign, of Hingham, Massachusetts; they had three children.

4 4. Edward,[2] born about 1623; married about 1652, Elizabeth Ames; they had eleven children.

5 5. Mary,[2] born about 1625; no more trace.

Thomas[1] Wilder did not come to New England; but his widow Martha came over to America with her son Edward and daughter Mary in the ship Confidence from Southampton, England, embarking in 1638; they were of Shiplake, Oxdordshire, England; another account says they were from Lancashire, England; the son Thomas Wilder is supposed to have come over in the same year, 1638; the widow Martha was in Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1638.

The printed 1878 Wilder Genealogy, by Reverend Moses H. Wilder, on page 145, says: Nicholas Wilder, had a son John Wilder, who also had a son John Wilder, and he was the father of Thomas[1] Wilder. The family had a coat-of-arms. See the printed 1862 Genealogical Dictionary, by James Savage, volume 4, page 549.

SECOND GENERATION

2. Thomas[2] Wilder (Thomas[1]), born in England, about 1618; died 23 October, 1667, in Charlestown, Massachusetts; married about 1641, Anna

or Hannah ———; born ———; died 10 June, 1692, in Charlestown, Massachusetts.

They had six children:

7 1. Mary,[3] born 30 June, 1642; bapt. 3 July, 1642; no more trace.

8 2. Thomas,[3] born 14 September, 1644; married, first, 25 June, 1668, Mary ———; married, second, 17 June, 1678, Mary Houghton; he had six children.

9 3. John,[3] born about 1646; married about 1673, Hannah Atherton, they had six children.

10 4. Elizabeth,[3] born about 1648; no more trace.

11 + 5. **Nathaniel,**[3] born 3 November, 1650; married about 1673, Mary Sawyer.

6. Ebenezer,[3] born ———; this child is listed by James Savage.

Thomas[2] Wilder came over to America in 1638; he went to Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1639, where he joined the Church, 30 March, 1640; he was made a freeman 2 June, 1640; he went to Lancaster, Massachusetts, 1 July 1659, where he was a selectman; he made his will 22 January 1667, which names his wife Ann, four sons, and two daughters.

THIRD GENERATION

11. Nathaniel[3] Wilder (Thomas,[2] Thomas[1]), born 3 November, 1650, in Charlestown, Massachusetts; killed by the Indians — July ,1704; married about 1673, Mary Sawyer; born 4 July, 1652; death not found; daughter of Thomas and Mary (Prescott) Sawyer.

They had seven children:

31 1. Nathaniel,[4] born about 1675; married 26 December, 1707, Damaris Whitcomb; they had twelve children; he went to Petersham, Massachusetts.

32 + 2. **Ephraim,**[4] born 16 August, 1678; married about 1698, Elizabeth Stephens.

33 3. Mary,[4] born 12 May, 1679; she probably married ———, Simon[2] Stevens, of Lancaster, Massachusetts.

34 4. Elizabeth,[4] born 14 February, 1681; no more trace.

35 5. Jonathan,[4] born 20 April, 1682 (or 1685); married 26 March, 1707, Mary How; they had one child.

36 6. Dorothy,[4] born about 1686; married ———, March, 1701, Samuel Carter; they had five children.

37 7. Oliver,[4] born about 1692; married about 1713, Mary Fairbank; they had ten children.

Nathaniel[3] Wilder, of Lancaster, Massachusetts, a soldier under sentence of death in 1676, who had shown his hatred of some friendly Indian in King Philip's War, was discharged by the General Court, with Daniel Hoar, his fellow offender, on the payment of cost and some ten pounds each to the Indian. His youth might plead in extenuation. He had by the Indian War, in which Lancaster, Massachusetts, was destroyed. been driven to Sudbury, Massachusetts; where he had Ephraim and Mary and Elizabeth; but he returned to Lancaster. Massachusetts.

FOURTH GENERATION

32. Ephraim[4] Wilder (Nathaniel,[3] Thomas,[2] Thomas[1]), born 16 August, 1678, in Sudbury, Massachusetts; died 13 December, 1769, aged 93 years, and 8 months, in Lancaster, Massachusetts; married about 1698, Elizabeth Stephens or Stevens; born about 1680; died 28 May, 1769, aged 83 years, in Lancaster, Massachusetts; daughter of Cyprian and Mary Stephens or Stevens.

They had seven children:

104 1. Captain Ephraim,[5] born about 1707; married 17 June, 1731, Anna Wilder; they had nine children.

105 + 2. **Elizabeth,**[5] born about 1705; married, first, about 1722, Tilley[5] Merrick, of Brookfield, Massachusetts; he was born 28 March, 1701, in Springfield, Massachusetts; he died — March, 1732, in West Springfield, Massachusetts; they had three children; she married, second, 9 October, 1735, Colonel James[5] Minot; they had three children; see page 147 ante; she married, third, 10 May, 1763, Reverend Daniel Rogers, of Littleton, Massachusetts.

106 3. Martha,[5] born about 1700; no more trace.

107 4. Dorothy,[5] born about 1702; no more trace.

108 5. Eunice,[5] born about 1709; no more trace.

109 6. Susanna,[5] born about 1711; married ———, Samuel Williard; no more trace.

110 7. Asaph,[5] born about 1714; married ———, Zipporah Wheeler; no more trace.

Ephraim[4] Wilder, of Lancaster, Massachusetts, was a brave officer, and did good service in the Indian War on the then frontier. He represented the town of Lancaster in the General Court, and was chosen a number of times as a member of the Governor's Council, but he declined the honor. See the printed 1878 Wilder Genealogy, by Reverend Moses H. Wilder, page 149.

105. Elizabeth[5] Wilder and Colonel James[5] Minot had a daughter:

Martha[6] Minot, born about 1740; married 24 January, 1757, Reverend Josiah Sherman.

Martha[6] Minot and Reverend Josiah Sherman had a daughter:

Martha[7] Sherman, born 8 December, 1758; married 7 September, 1779, Reverend Justus Mitchell.

Martha[7] Sherman and Reverend Justus Mitchell had a son:

Chauncey Root[8] Mitchell, born 25 June, 1786; married about 1807, Anna MacArthur Johnston.

Chauncey Root[8] Mitchell and Anna MacArthur Johnston had a daughter:

Martha Minot[9] Mitchell, born 2 May, 1810, in Somers, Westchester County, New York; married 26 December, 1832, in Peekskill, New York, Isaac Depew, Esq.

Martha Minot[1] Mitchell and Isaac Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[10] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

THE TIMOTHY WHEELER LINE

1900. Captain Timothy[1] Wheeler, born about 1604, probably in England, in Odell, Wiltshire; died 10 July, 1687, aged about 86 years, in Concord, Massachusetts; married, first, about 1638, Jane ———; born ———; died 12 February, 1643, in Concord, Massachusetts; they had one child; married, second, about 1655, Mary Brooks; born about 1636; died 4 October, 1693; daughter of Captain Thomas[1] and Grace Brooks; they had three children.

Captain Timothy[1] and Jane Wheeler had one child:

1901 1. Sarah,[2] born 22 June, 1640; no more trace.

Captain Timothy[1] and Mary (Brooks) Wheeler had three children:

1902 2. Mary,[2] born 3 October, 1657; died 7 October, 1660, aged 3 years.

1903 3. Elizabeth,[2] born 6 October, 1661; married 28 May, 1678, Ebenezer Prout; they had six children.

1904 4. **Rebecca,**[2] born about 1666; married about 1684, Captain James[1] Minot; see page 146, ante.

Captain Timothy[1] Wheeler was early in Concord, Massachusetts, where he served in the militia. He was made a freeman 13 May, 1640; he was an Ensign in 1646; he served in King Philip's War; he was a deputy nine times from the year 1663; he was a Captain in the year 1662. It is reported that he gave the Ministerial lot to Concord. The printed 1835 History of Concord, Massachusetts, by Lemuel Shattuck, page 386, says: Captain Timothy Wheeler was pre-eminent among the men of Colonial times, who were influential by reason of their wealth, social position, and official importance; he was a brother of George Wheeler, of Concord, and a brother of Captain Thomas Wheeler, of Concord, Massachusetts. The rise to

prominence of Captain Timothy Wheeler was very rapid after his arrival in Concord, and his high influence in the affairs of the Colony within a very short time, is the subject of wide mention by all historians. His activity in the general welfare of the Colony was continuous, and he took time from his military duties to serve on various town civil committees, and to serve as representative for 18 years, being a signer of almost every petition presented in the town's behalf, during his lifetime there. He was made 6 May, 1646, the Ensign of the train band, and later became its Captain. His will, made 1 March, 1686–1687, and sworn to 7 September, 1687, is printed in full in the large 1914 Wheeler Family Genealogy in America, on page 134, and is a long document. His widow Mary made her will 20 April, 1691, proved 30 October, 1693, and this will is also printed in full in the 1914 Wheeler Family Genealogy. She could not have been aged 93 at death, in October, 1693, as is stated, and still have three children when she was aged over 55 years.

See the printed 1855 History of Watertown, Massachusetts, by Dr. Henry Bond, on page 721.

1904. Rebecca[2] Wheeler and Captain James[4] Minot had a son:

Colonel James[3] Minot; born 17 October, 1694; married, second, 9 October, 1735, Elizabeth Wilder.

Colonel James[3] Minot and Elizabeth Wilder had a daughter:

Martha[4] Minot, born about 1740; married 24 January, 1757, Reverend Josiah Sherman.

Martha[4] Minot and Reverend Josiah Sherman had a daughter:

Martha[5] Sherman, born 8 December, 1758; married 7 September, 1779, Reverend Justus Mitchell.

Martha[5] Sherman and Reverend Justus Mitchell had a son:

Chauncey Root[6] Mitchell, born 25 June, 1786; married about 1807, Anna MacArthur Johnston.

Chauncey Root[6] Mitchell and Anna MacArthur Johnston had a daughter:

Martha Minot[7] Mitchell born 2 May, 1810, in Somers, Westchester County, New York; married 26 December, 1832, in Peekskill, New York, Isaac Depew, Esq.

Martha Minot[7] Mitchell and Isaac Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[8] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

THE BUTLER LINE

1. Nicholas[1] Butler; born about 1590 in England; died 13 August, 1671, on Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts; married about 1617, Joice or Joyce ———; born ———, in England; died after 13 March, 1680; her parentage has not been discovered.

They had three children:

2 1. Reverend Henry,[2] born about 1619; died 24 April, 1691, aged 72 years in England; he was graduated from Harvard College in 1651; had the degree of M.A.; married ———, Anne Holman; he went back to England about 1652; Withamfrary, England, and Seoril, County Somerset, England.

3 + 2. **Lydia,**[2] born about 1622; married 19 May, 1647, Captain John[3] Minot; see page 145, ante.

4 3. Captain John,[2] born about 1625; bapt. 22 September, 1645 (as an adult); died ———, 1658, on Martha's Vineyard, Massachusetts; married about 1650, Mary ———; they had a son Captain John[3] Butler; born about 1652; died about 1733 to 1738; married ———, Priscilla Norton; they had a son Malachi[4] Butler; born ———; married ———, unknown; they had a son Zephaniah[5] Butler; born about 1728; died about 1800; married ———, Abigail Cilley; they had a son John[6] Butler; born 17 May, 1782; married 27 July, 1811, Charlotte Ellison; they had a son Major General Benjamin Franklin[7] Butler; born 5 November, 1818; married ———, Sarah Jones Hildreth.

Nicholas[1] Butler sailed in June, 1637 from the port of Sandwich, England, with his wife Joyce, and three children, and five servants; they were from Eastwell, County Kent, England. He came to Dorchester, Massachusetts, where in 1637 he had a land grant; in 1647 he was a proprietor in the "great lots"; he was a deputy in 1651 to the Great and General Court of Massa-

chusetts Bay. He went about 1651 to the Island of Martha's Vineyard Massachusetts.

See the printed 1895 Ancestry of General Benjamin Franklin Butler, 26 pages; also the printed 1860 Genealogical Dictionary, by James Savage, volume one, page 321.

The printed 1901 to 1905 Palmer Groups, by Emily Wilder Leavitt, 450 pages, gives two wills in full.

3. Lydia[2] Butler and Captain John[3] Minot had a son:

Captain James[3] Minot; born 14 September, 1653; married about 1684, Rebecca Wheeler.

Captain James[3] Minot and Rebecca Wheeler had a son:

Colonel James[4] Minot; born 17 October, 1694; married, second, 9 October, 1735, Elizabeth Wilder.

Colonel James[4] Minot and Elizabeth Wilder had a daughter:

Martha[5] Minot; born about 1740; married 24 January, 1757, Reverend Josiah Sherman.

Martha[5] Minot and Reverend Josiah Sherman had a daughter:

Martha[6] Sherman; born 8 December, 1758; married 7 September, 1779, Reverend Justus Mitchell.

Martha[6] Sherman and Reverend Justus Mitchell had a son:

Chauncey Root[7] Mitchell; born 25 June, 1786; married about 1807, Anna MacArthur Johnston.

Chauncey Root[7] Mitchell and Anna MacArthur Johnston had a daughter:

Martha Minot[8] Mitchell, born 2 May, 1810, in Somers, Westchester County, New York; married 26 December, 1832, in Peekskill, New York, Isaac Depew, Esq.

Martha Minot[8] Mitchell and Isaac Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[9] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

THE STEVENS LINE

1. Cyprian[1] Stevens or Stephens, born about 1648 in England; he was aged under 14 years in 1660; he was alive in March, 1691–1692; married, first, 22 January, 1672, Mary[2] Willard; born 7 or 27 September, 1653; death not found; daughter of Major Simon[1] and Mary (Dunster) Willard; married, second, after 1683, Ruth ———; she died before 1693; no children by the second wife.

Cyprian[1] and Mary (Williard) Stevens had six children:

2 1. Cyprian,[2] born 22 November, 1672; this child is given by James Savage, but is not on the Vital Statistics; no more trace.

3 2. Mary,[2] born 22–9 mo. (November), 1672; married about 1698, Samuel Wright, of Sudbury, and Rutland, Massachusetts; they had seven children.

4 3. Dorothy,[2] born about 1675; died in infancy.

5 4. Simon,[2] born in Boston, Massachusetts, 13 August, 1677; married about 1701, Mary[4] Wilder; they had two children; see page 154, ante.

6 + 5. **Elizabeth,**[2] born about 1680; married about 1698, Ephraim[4] Wilder; see page 155, ante.

7 6. Joseph,[2] born about 1683; married about 1705, Prudence Rice; they had ten children.

Cyprian[1] Stevens came from London, England, about 1660, and is said to be a son of Colonel Thomas Stevens of London and Devonshire, England. He was at first in Chelsea, Massachusetts, but went shortly to Lancaster, Massachusetts. In the great war of 1675–1676 he had been driven by the Indians to make his residence nearer Boston, Massachusetts, perhaps in the interval at Sudbury, Massachusetts and had authority to receive an Indian child of six years, probably of a friendly tribe whose father might be serving in our ranks as a soldier but he returned to Lancaster after the peace.

Thomas Stevens, of London, England, the armourer of Buttolph Lane, who contracted there in March, 1629 with our Governor and Company for a supply of arms, and was a member of the Company; and besides gave fifty pounds to the common stock, is supposed to be the father of Cyprian[1] Stevens. Our subject was clerk of the writs of Lancaster from 1682 to 1686; he was a soldier 22 February 1675–1676 "under Captain Wheeler and at Groton Garrison," and received 14 shillings and 3 pence; and he was in the west Regiment of Middlesex County, Massachusetts, in March, 1691–1692 of the garrison at Lancaster, Massachusetts.

See the printed 1862 Genealogical Dictionary, by James Savage, volume 4, page 184.

6. Elizabeth[2] Stevens and Ephraim[1] Wilder has a daughter Elizabeth[3] Wilder; born about 1705; married, second, 9 October, 1735, Colonel James[5] Minot.

Elizabeth[3] Wilder and Colonel James Minot had a daughter:

Martha[4] Minot, born about 1740; married 24 January, 1757, Reverend Josiah Sherman.

Martha[4] Minot and Reverend Josiah Sherman had a daughter:

Martha[5] Sherman, born 8 December, 1758; married 7 September, 1779, Reverend Justus Mitchell.

Martha[5] Sherman and Reverend Justus Mitchell had a son:

Chauncey Root[6] Mitchell, born 25 June, 1786; married about 1807, Anna MacArthur Johnston.

Chauncey Root[6] Mitchell and Anna MacArthur Johnston had a daughter:

Martha Minot[7] Mitchell, born 2 May, 1810, in Somers, Westchester County, New York; married 26 December, 1832, in Peekskill, New York, Isaac Depew, Esq.

Martha Minot[7] Mitchell and Isaac Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[8] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

THE SAWYER LINE

1. Thomas[1] Sawyer, born about 1616, in Lancashire, England; died in Lancaster, Massachusetts, 12 September, 1706, aged 90 years; married about 1648 Mary[2] Prescott; bapt. 24 March, 1630, in Sowerby Parish, Halifax, West Riding of Yorkshire, England; death not found; daughter of John[1] and Mary (Platts) Prescott.

They had eleven children:

2 1. Thomas,[2] born 2 July, 1649; married, first, 11 October, 1670, Sarah ———; they had one child; married, second, 21 November, 1672, Hannah Houghton; they had at least one child.

3 2. Ephraim,[2] born 16 January, 1651; killed by the Indians — February, 1676.

4 + 3. Mary,[2] born 4 July (or January), 1653; married about 1673, Nathaniel[3] Wilder; see page 154, ante.

5 4. Joshua,[2] born 13 March, 1655; died 14 July, 1738; married 2 January, 1678, Sarah Potter; they had six children; he went to Woburn, Massachusetts.

6 5. James,[2] born 22 March, 1657; married 4 February, 1678, Mary Marble; had — children.

7 6. Caleb,[2] born 2 April, 1659; married here in Lancaster, 28 December, 1687, Sarah Houghton; they had — children.

8 7. John,[2] born 6 April, 1661; married 16 June, 1686, Mary Bull or Ball.

9 8. Elizabeth,[2] born 6 January, 1664; no more trace.

10 9. Deborah,[2] born about 1666; died 16 July, 1666.

11 10. Nathaniel,[2] born 24–9 mo. (November), 1670; married ———, Mary ———.

12 11. Martha,[2] born 10–6 mo. (August), 1673; no more trace.

Thomas[1] Sawyer came over about 1636; he was probably of Rowley, Massachusetts, in 1643, with his brothers William Sawyer and Edward

Sawyer. Thomas was one of the six original settlers in 1643 of Lancaster, Massachusetts; he is said to be a son of John Sawyer of England; he was made a freeman in 1654; he held various town offices; he was one of Lancaster's first "prudential men in 1653."

See the printed 1889 American Ancestry, volume 4, page 81; also the 1899 American Ancestry, volume 12, page 208; also the printed 1870 Prescott Memorial, by William Prescott, M. D., page 45; also the printed Genealogical Dictionary, by James Savage, 1862, volume 4, page 31.

4. Mary[2] Sawyer and Nathaniel[3] Wilder had a son:

Ephraim[3] Wilder, born 16 August, 1678; married about 1698, Elizabeth Stevens.

Ephraim[3] Wilder and Elizabeth Stevens had a daughter:

Elizabeth[4] Wilder, born about 1705; married, second, 9 October, 1735, Colonel James[5] Minot.

Elizabeth[4] Wilder and Colonel James Minot had a daughter:

Martha[5] Minot, born about 1740; married 24 January, 1757, Reverend Josiah Sherman.

Martha[5] Minot and Reverend Josiah Sherman had a daughter:

Martha[6] Sherman, born 8 December, 1758; married 7 September, 1779, Reverend Justus Mitchell.

Martha[6] Sherman and Reverend Justus Mitchell had a son:

Chauncey Root[7] Mitchell, born 25 June, 1786; married about 1807, Anna MacArthur Johnston.

Chauncey Root[7] Mitchell and Anna MacArthur Johnston had a daughter:

Martha Minot[8] Mitchell, born 2 May, 1810, in Somers, Westchester County, New York; married 26 December, 1832, in Peekskill, New York, Isaac Depew, Esq.

Martha Minot[8] Mitchell and Isaac Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[9] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

THE PRESCOTT LINE

1. John[1] Prescott, born about 1604 or 1605 in Standish, Lancashire, England; died about 1683 in Lancaster, Massachusetts; married at Wygan, Lancashire, England, 21 January, 1629, Mary Platts, of Yorkshire, England; her birth, and death, and parentage, have not been found.

They had eight children:

2 + 1. **Mary,**[2] bapt. 24 February, 1630 in Sowerby, Parish of Halifax, Yorkshire, England; married about 1648 Thomas[1] Sawyer; see page 165, ante.

3 2. Martha,[2] bapt. 11 March, 1632, in Sowerby; married about 1655, John Rugg; they had two children.

4 3. John,[2] bapt. 1 April, 1635, in Sowerby; married 11 November, 1668, Sarah ———; they had four children; he went in 1679 to Concord, Massachusetts.

5 4. Sarah,[2] bapt. ———, 1637, in Sowerby; married, first, 2 August, 1658, Richard Wheeler, of Medfield, Massachusetts; they had five children; married, second, ———, Mr. ——— Rice.

6 5. Hannah,[2] born about 1639; married 4 May, 1660, John Rugg; they had six children.

7 6. Lydia,[2] born 15 August, 1641, in Watertown, Massachusetts; married 28 May, 1658, Jonas Fairbanks; they had seven children.

8 7. Jonathan,[2] born about 1643; married, first, 3 August, 1670, Dorothy ———; they had three children; married, second, 23 December, 1675, Elizabeth Hoar; they had six children; married, third, 18 December, 1689, Rebecca, the widow of the Honorable Peter Bulkely; married, fourth, 18 August, 1718, Ruth Brown.

9 8. Jonas,[2] born — June, 1648, in Lancaster, Massachusetts; died 13 December, 1723; he went to Groton, Massachusetts; married, first, 5 October, 1669, Thankful Wheeler; married, second, 14 December, 1670, Mary Looker; they had eight daughters and four sons; the youngest son was Honorable Benjamin[3] Prescott; born 4 January, 1696; died 3 August, 1738; married 11 June, 1718, Abigail Oliver; they had seven children; among whom was Colonel William[4] Prescott, born 20 February, 1726; died 13 October, 1795; he was the famous Commander 17 June, 1775, at the Bunker Hill Battle; he married about 1756–1757, Abigail Hale; they had one child, Honorable William[5] Prescott, born 19 June, 1762; married about 1793, Catharine Green Hickling; they had seven children; among whom was William Hickling[6] Prescott; born 4 May, 1796, in Salem, Massachusetts; died 28 January, 1859, aged 62 years, 8 months, and 24 days; graduated Harvard College in 1814; married 4 May, 1820, Miss Susan Amory; they had four children; this is the celebrated historian, among his works being The History of Ferdinand and Isabella, Conquest of Mexico, Conquest of Peru, the Reign of Philip Second, Life of Charles Fifth, etc.

John[1] Prescott, while born in Lancashire, lived in Sowerby, Parish of Halifax, West Riding of Yorkshire, England, when he emigrated to New England; he is said to be a son of Ralph and Ellen Prescott. He was in Watertown, Massachusetts, about 1640; he went to Lancaster, Massachusetts, about 1645–1646; he took the oath of allegiance in 1652, but was not admitted a freeman before 19 May, 1669; he was with his family when he removed shortly after the doleful day of 10 February, 1676, when the town of Lancaster, Massachusetts, was wholly abandoned for several years, so that no white man lived between the town on the Connecticut River and those on the Concord River; in 1682 the number of families in Lancaster was not more than a third so large as seven years before. See the printed 1861 Genealogical Dictionary, by James Savage, volume 3, page 480; also the printed 1852 New England Historic and Genealogical Register, volume 6, page 274; also the printed 1870 Prescott Family Memorial.

2. Mary[2] Prescott and Thomas[1] Sawyer had a daughter:

Mary[3] Sawyer, born 4 July (or January), 1653; married about 1673, Nathaniel[3] Wilder.

Mary[3] Sawyer and Nathaniel Wilder had a son:

Ephraim[4] Wilder, born 16 August, 1678; married about 1698, Elizabeth Stevens.

Ephraim[4] Wilder and Elizabeth Stevens had a daughter:

Elizabeth[5] Wilder, born about 1705; married, second, 9 October, 1735, Colonel James[5] Minot.

Elizabeth[5] Wilder and Colonel James Minot had a daughter:

Martha[6] Minot, born about 1740; married 24 January, 1757, Reverend Josiah Sherman.

Martha[6] Minot and Reverend Josiah Sherman had a daughter:

Martha[7] Sherman, born 8 December, 1758; married 7 September, 1779, Reverend Justus Mitchell.

Martha[7] Sherman and Reverend Jutsus Mitchell had a son:

Chauncey Root[8] Mitchell, born 25 June, 1786; married about 1807, Anna MacArthur Johnston.

Chauncey Root[8] Mitchell and Anna MacArthur Johnston had a daughter:

Martha Minot[9] Mitchell, born 2 May, 1810, in Somers, Westchester County, New York; married 26 December, 1832, in Peekskill, New York, Isaac Depew, Esq.

Martha Minot[9] Mitchell and Isaac Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[10] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

THE WILLARD LINE

1. Major Simon[1] Willard, bapt. 7 April, 1605, in Horsemonden, County Kent, England; a son of Richard Willard; died 24 April, 1676, in Charlestown, Massachusetts; married, first, about 1631, Mary Sharpe, bapt. 16 October, 1614; death not found; daughter of Henry, of Horsemonden, and Jane (Feylde) Sharpe; they had seven children; married, second, about 1643, Elizabeth Dunster, a sister of Reverend Henry Dunster, the first President of Harvard College, from 1640 to 1654; she died one and a half years after marriage; married, third, about 1645, Mary Dunster, said to be a cousin to Elizabeth, the second wife; they had ten children; the widow Mary Willard married, second, 14 July 1680, Deacon ——— Noyes, of Sudbury, Massachusetts; she died — December, 1715.

Major Simon[1] Willard had seventeen children; seven by the first wife, Mary Sharpe:

2 1. Mary,[2] born about 1632; married about 1649, Joshua Edmunds; they had one child.

3 2. Elizabeth,[2] born about 1634; she died young.

4 3. Elizabeth,[2] born about 1636; married 8 April, 1653, Robert Blood; they had thirteen children.

5 4. Dorothy,[2] born about 1637; she died young.

6 5. Josiah,[2] born about 1638; married 20 March, 1657, Hannah Hosmer; they had eight children.

7 6. Reverend Samuel,[2] born 31 January, 1640; graduated from Harvard College in 1659; married, first, 8 July, 1664, Abigail Sherman; they had eight children; married, second, about 1679, Eunice Tyng; they had twelve children.

8 7. Sarah,[2] born 27 June (or 24 July), 1642; married 2 July, 1666, Nathaniel Howard, of Charlestown, Massachusetts: they had two children.

The second wife of Major Simon[1] is supposed to have had no children.

The third wife of Major Simon[1] had ten children:

9 8. Abovehope,[2] born 30 October, 1646; died 23 December, 1663, aged 17 years; single.

10 9. Simon,[2] born in Concord, 23 November, 1649; married, first, about 1679, Martha Jacob; they had five children; married, second, 30 April, 1702, Elizabeth Walley; married, third, 25 July, 1722, Priscilla Buttolph.

11 + 10. Mary,[2] born in Concord, Massachusetts, 7 (or 27) September, 1653; married 22 January, 1672, Cyprian[1] Stevens; see page 163, ante; this Mary was the second daughter of the name, in this family, and both lived to be married and have children.

12 11. Henry,[2] born in Concord, 4 June, 1655; married, first, 18 July, 1674, Mary Lakin; they had seven children; married second ———, Dorcas Cutler; they had seven children.

13 12. John,[2] born in Concord, 12 January, 1657; married 31 October, 1698, Mary Hayward; they had four children.

14 13. Daniel,[2] born in Concord, 29 December, 1658; married, first, 6 December, 1683, Hannah Cutler; they had three children; married, second, 4 January, 1693, Mary Mills; they had ten children.

15 14. Joseph,[2] born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, 4 January, 1661; he went to London, England; he was married and had two children.

16 15. Benjamin,[2] born about 1665; married about 1691, Sarah Lakin; they had eight children.

17 16. Hannah,[2] born 6 October, 1666; married 23 May, 1693, Captain Thomas Brintnall, of Sudbury, Massachusetts; they had eight children.

18 17. Jonathan,[2] born 14 December, 1669; married 8 January, 1691, Mary Brown; they had four children; he went to Roxbury, Massachusetts.

Some authorities think the third wife, Mary Dunster, may also have been a sister of the Reverend Henry Dunster.

Simon[1] Willard arrived in New England, in May, 1634, with his wife Mary, and daughter Mary; in 1635 he went to the new settlement at Concord, Massachusetts; he went, about 1660, to Lancaster, Massachusetts. The printed 1862 Genealogical Dictionary, by James Savage, volume 4, page 555, says, it supposes that Simon[1] Willard must have had some acquaintance in England with military duty, for he is made Lieutenant here as early as 1637; Captain in 1646; and Major in 1655, the highest rank at that time; he was a representative from 1636 to 1649; he was chosen Assistant in 1657, and held this position till his death, 24 April, 1676. Before the Indians destroyed Groton, Massachusetts, in 1676, to which place he had removed a few years earlier, he had established his retreat at Salem, Massachusetts, but he died at Charlestown, Massachusetts, during the session of the Court of Assistants. For his services, the government had many years before, made him a grant of one thousand acres, which he had never taken up but had given to his daughter Elizabeth on her marriage; but his widow Mary was compelled to petition for it in the year of his death. The printed 1877 History of Cambridge, Massachusetts, by Lucius R. Paige, page 691, says, Simon[1] Willard came in 1634 to America and settled in Cambridge, his residence being at the South East corner of Dunster and Winthrop Streets; in 1635 he removed to Concord, of which place he was the most prominent citizen during his long life; for about forty years in succession, he served as Representative and Assistant, and commanded the Middlesex Militia for many years.

His son, Reverend Samuel[2] Willard of Boston, Massachusetts, was Vice-President of Harvard College.

See the printed 1858 Willard Memoir, by Joseph Willard.

11. Mary[2] Willard and Cyprian[1] Stevens had a daughter:

Elizabeth[3] Stevens, born about 1680, married about 1698, Ephraim[4] Wilder.

Elizabeth[3] Stevens and Ephraim Wilder had a daughter:

Elizabeth[4] Wilder, born about 1705; married, second, 9 October, 1735, Colonel James[5] Minot.

Elizabeth[4] Wilder and Colonel James Minot had a daughter:

Martha[5] Minot, born about 1740; married 24 January, 1757, Reverend Josiah Sherman.

Martha[5] Minot and Reverend Josiah Sherman had a daughter:

Martha[6] Sherman, born 8 December, 1758; married 7 September, 1779, Reverend Justus Mitchell.

Martha[6] Sherman and Reverend Justus Mitchell had a son:

Chauncey Root[7] Mitchell, born 25 June, 1786; married about 1807, Anna MacArthur Johnston.

Chauncey Root[7] Mitchell and Anna MacArthur Johnston had a daughter:

Martha Minot[8] Mitchell, born 2 May, 1810, in Somers, Westchester County, New York; married 26 December, 1832 in Peekskill, New York, Isaac Depew, Esq.

Martha Minot[8] Mitchell and Isaac Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[9] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

THE DUNSTER LINE

1. Henry Dunster, of Balehoult, in Bury, County Lancashire, England; he was alive 20 March, 1640, when he wrote a letter to his son Reverend Henry Dunster in New England; the name of his wife has not yet been found.

They appear to have had nine children:

2 1. Reverend Henry,[1] born about 1615 in England; died in Scituate, Massachusette, 27 (or 18) February, 1658–1659); married, first, 21 June, 1641, Elizabeth, the widow of the Reverend Joseph Glover; she died 23 August, 1643; they had no children; he married, second, about 1644, Elizabeth ———; she died 12 September, 1690, aged (? in her 60th year?); he was the first President of Harvard College, 27 August, 1640; from which he resigned 24 October, 1654.

3 2. Thomas,[1] born about 1617; stayed in England.

4 3. Richard,[1] born about 1619: was here in the spring of 1641 to September, 1642.

5 4. Robert,[1] born about 1621; stayed in England.

6 5. Elizabeth,[1] born about 1623; married about 1643, Major Simon[1] Willard; see page 171, ante.

7 + 6. Mary,[1] born about 1625; married, first, about 1645, Major Simon[1] Willard; see page 171, ante; she married, second, 14 July, 1680, Deacon ——— Noyes.

8 7. Rose,[1] born about 1627; died 24 March, 1650; supposed to have married Joseph Hills, of Malden, Massachusetts, but questioned.

9 8. Dorothy[1], born about 1629; no more trace.

10 9. Faith,[1] born about 1632; married 12 May, 1664, John Page, of Groton, Massachusetts.

See the printed 1860 Genealogical Dictionary, by James Savage, volume 2, page 82; also the printed 1873 New England Historic and Genealogical Register, volume 27, page 307.

7. Mary[1] Dunster and Major Simon[1] Willard had a daughter:

Mary[2] Willard, born 7 (or 27) September, 1653; married 22 January, 1672, Cyprian[1] Stevens.

Mary[2] Willard and Cyprian Stevens had a daughter:

Elizabeth[3] Stevens, born about 1680; married about 1698, Ephraim[4] Wilder.

Elizabeth[3] Stevens and Ephraim Wilder had a daughter:

Elizabeth[4] Wilder, born about 1705; married, second, 9 October, 1735, Colonel James[5] Minot.

Elizabeth[4] Wilder and Colonel James Minot had a daughter:

Martha[5] Minot, born about 1740; married 24 January, 1757, Reverend Josiah Sherman.

Martha[5] Minot and Reverend Josiah Sherman had a daughter:

Martha[6] Sherman, born 8 December, 1758; married 7 September, 1779, Reverend Justus Mitchell.

Martha[6] Sherman and Reverend Justus Mitchell had a son:

Chauncey Root[7] Mitchell; born 25 June, 1786; married about 1807, Anna MacArthur Johnston.

Chauncey Root[7] Mitchell and Anna MacArthur Johnston had a daughter:

Martha Minot[8] Mitchell, born 2 May, 1810, in Somers, Westchester County, New York; married 26 December, 1832, in Peekskill, New York, Isaac Depew, Esq.

Martha Minot[8] Mitchell and Isaac Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[9] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

THE BROOKS LINE

1. Captain Thomas[1] Brooks, born about 1600 in England; died in Concord, Massachusetts, 21 May, 1667; married about 1626, Grace ———; born ———; died in Concord, 12 May, 1664; her parentage is not known.

They are supposed to have had eight children:

2 1. Hannah,[2] born about 1628; married 13 December, 1647, Thomas Fox; they had two children.

3 2. Joshua,[2] born about 1630, in England; married 17 October, 1653, Hannah Mason; they had ten children.

4 3. Caleb,[2] born about 1632, in England, married, first, 10 April, 1660, Susanna Atkinson; they had five children; married, second, ———, Hannah Atkinson, sister of his first wife; they had two children.

5 4. Gershom,[2] born about 1634; married 12 March, 1667, Hannah Eccles; they had six children.

6 + 5. **Mary,**[2] born about 1636; married about 1655, Captain Timothy[1] Wheeler; see page 157, ante.

7 6. Thomas,[2] born about 1638; he went to Haddam, Connecticut.

8 7. Hugh,[2] born about 1640; no more trace.

9 8. John,[2] born about 1642; he went to Woburn, Massachusetts.

Captain Thomas[1] Brooks was made a freeman 7 December, 1636, then being of Watertown, Massachusetts; about this time he went to Concord, Massachusetts; he is said to have come from London, England; he was Representative for seven years, from 1642 to 1648; he had also an estate in Medford, Massachusetts, about 1634; he was a Captain.

See the printed 1835 History of Concord, Massachusetts, by Lemuel Shattuck, page 364; also the printed 1860 Genealogical Dictionary, by

James Savage, volume one, page 259; also the printed 1887 Concord Families by Potter, page 6.

6. Mary[2] Brooks and Captain Timothy[1] Wheeler had a daughter:

Rebecca[3] Wheeler, born about 1666; married about 1684, Captain James[4] Minot.

Rebecca[3] Wheeler and Captain James Minot had a son:

Colonel James[4] Minot; born 17 October, 1694; married, second, 9 October, 1735, Elizabeth Wilder.

Colonel James[4] Minot and Elizabeth Wilder had a daughter:

Martha[5] Minot, born about 1740; married 24 January, 1757, Reverend Josiah Sherman.

Martha[5] Minot and Reverend Josiah Sherman had a daughter:

Martha[6] Sherman; born 8 December, 1758; married 7 September, 1779, Reverend Justus Mitchell.

Martha[6] Sherman and Reverend Justus Mitchell had a son:

Chauncey Root[7] Mitchell, born 25 June, 1786; married about 1807, Anna MacArthur Johnston.

Chauncey Root[7] Mitchell and Anna MacArthur Johnston had a daughter:

Martha Minot[8] Mitchell, born 2 May, 1810, in Somers, Westchester County, New York; married 26 December, 1832, in Peekskill, New York, Isaac Depew, Esq.

Martha Minot[8] Mitchell and Isaac Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[9] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

THE PARKS LINE

1. Richard[1] Parks, or Parke, born about 1602, in England; died in 1665 between 12 July and 19 October in Cambridge, Massachusetts; married, first, about 1627, Margery (?Crane?); born ———, 1595; death not found; married, second, ———, Sarah, the widow of Love Brewster. William and Jane Collier had a daughter Sarah Collier, born ———; married 15 May, 1634, Love Brewster, a son of Elder William Brewster, of the Mayflower; widow Sarah Parks was still alive in 1678, and living in Duxbury, Massachusetts; she probably died about 1699.

Richard[1] and Margery Parks had three children:

2 1. Isabel,[2] born about 1629; married about 1647–1648, Francis Whitmore; they had seven children.

3 + 2. **Elizabeth,**[2] born about 1631; married about 1651, Lieutenant Edward[1] Winship; see page 137, ante.

4 3. Thomas,[2] born about 1633, in England; married 1 December, 1653, Abigail Dix; they had nine children; he went to Newton, Massachusetts.

Richard[1] Parks is probably identical with the Richard Perk, a passenger 11 July, 1635, in the ship Defence of London, Edward Bostick, master, Richard then being aged 33 years, with his wife Margery, aged 40 years, and two daughters Isabel aged 7 years, and Elizabeth aged 4 years. His wife seems to have died early, and he married again. He was in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1636. He was in 1642 a proprietor at the Farms, now Lexington, Massachusetts. He resided 18 years at Cambridge. The printed 1854 History of Newton, Massachusetts, page 382, by Francis Jackson, says: Richard Parks was a proprietor in 1636 in Cambridge. His house was near the Cow Common in Cambridge. In a division of lands in 1647, he had eleven acres in Cambridge Village, bounding west on Mr. Edward Jackson's land, and the highway to Dedham, Massa-

chusetts, was laid out through it in 1648. The very ancient dwelling house upon this lot, which was pulled down about 1800, was supposed to have been built by him. It stood within a few feet of the spot now occupied by the Eliot Church. Previous to 1652, he owned a large tract of land in the north west part of the Village of Cambridge, bounded west by the Fuller farm, north by the Charles River, east by the Dummer farm, and south and east by the Mayhew farm, containing six hundred acres, which he probably bought of Pastor John Shepard or his heirs.

By the will of Richard[1] Parks, dated 12–5 mo. (July) 1665, and witnessed by Elder Thomas Wiswall and Hugh Mason, he bequeathed to his only son, Thomas Parks, all his houses and lands, after the decease of his wife Sarah Parks; by his inventory, dated 19–8 mo. (October), 1665, and taken by John Sherman and John Spring, the dwelling house and barn and out houses and six hundred acres of land adjoining, whereof twenty acres is broken up, it is appraised at 660 pounds; and 29 acres elsewhere is appraised at 100 pounds—the whole amount of the inventory was 972 pounds, a good estate. In 1663, he was released from training on account of his age. All his property, except the six hundred acres and buildings, was equally divided between the two daughters. Thirteen years after his decease, Thomas Parks, for 45 pounds and 15 shillings, bought the life estate of the widow, the release being dated 26 December, 1678; she was then living in Duxbury, Massachusetts, in the Colony of New Plymouth; she is described as the relict of Richard Parke, late of Cambridge Village, Massachusetts, seeming to indicate she was the mother-in-law of said Thomas Parks. Edward Parke, Senr., of London, England, is thought to have been the father of Richard[1] Parks.

See the printed 1861, Genealogical Dictionary, by James Savage, volume 3, page 347; also the printed 1861, New England Historic and Genealogical Register, volume 14, page 320.

3. Elizabeth[2] Parks and Lieutenant Edward[1] Winship had a daughter:

Elizabeth[3] Winship, born 15 April, 1652; married 18 November, 1673, Joseph[2] Sherman.

Elizabeth[3] Winship and Joseph Sherman had a son:

William[4] Sherman, born 28 June, 1692; married 3 September, 1715, Mehitable[3] Wellington.

William[4] Sherman and Mehitable Wellington had a son:

Reverend Josiah[5] Sherman, born 2 April, 1729; married 24 January, 1757, Martha[6] Minott.

Reverend Josiah[5] Sherman and Martha Minot had a daughter:

Martha[6] Sherman, born 8 December, 1758; married 7 September, 1779, Reverend Justus[5] Mitchell.

Martha[6] Sherman and Reverend Justus Mitchell had a son:

Chauncey Root[7] Mitchell, born 25 June, 1786; married about 1807 Anna MacArthur[2] Johnston.

Chauncey Root[7] Mitchell and Anna MacArthur Johnston had a daughter:

Martha Minot[8] Mitchell, born 2 May, 1810, in Somers, Westchester County, New York; married, 26 December, 1832, in Peekskill, New York, Issac[6] Depew, Esq.

Martha Minot[8] Mitchell and Isaac Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[9] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York, married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second; 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.

THE SWEETMAN LINE

1. Thomas[1] Sweetman, or Swetman, or Swoetman, born about 1610, supposed in England; died 8 January, 1682–1683, aged 73 years, in Cambridge, Massachusetts; married about 1643, Isabel ———; born ———; she was still alive 12 December, 1709; her parentage has not been found.

They had ten children:

2 1. Elizabeth,[2] born in Boston, Massachusetts, 6–11 mo. (January), 1645; died young.

3 + 2. **Elizabeth,**[2] born 6 January, 1647; married 7 December, 1671, Benjamin[2] Wellington; see page 129, ante.

4 3. Rebecca,[2] born 7 April, 1649; married 7 December, 1671, Michael Spencer; no more trace.

5 4. Mehitable,[2] born about 1650; no more trace.

6 5. Sarah,[2] born 2 May, 1654; married 9 January, 1674, Josiah Treadway; no more trace.

7 6. Thomas,[2] born 18 January, 1656; died 27 January, 1655–1656; un-baptized.

8 7. Ruhamah,[2] born 2 March, 1657; no more trace.

9 8. Samuel,[2] born 19 April, 1659; bapt. 22 May, 1659; graduated in 1677 from Harvard College.

10 9. Bethia,[2] born 7 July, 1661; married 12 December, 1692, James Hewes, of Boston, Massachusetts.

11 10. Hepzibah,[2] born 19 June, 1666; bapt. 24 June, 1666; no more trace.

Thomas[1] Sweetman was made a freeman 2 May, 1638; he was a weaver by trade; in 1645, he was in Cambridge, Massachusetts, and resided at the

north west corner of the present (1877) Harvard College grounds. The printed 1877 History of Cambridge, Massachusetts, by Lucius R. Paige, see page 668; says on page 59—9 June, 1652, "It was voted by the Church that Shawshine should be divided as followeth: to Mr. (Reverend Jonathan) Mitchell, five hundred acres"; "The number of every man's lot and quantity of acres is as followeth on the other side"; "40. Tho. Swoetman seventy acres. 49. Edward Winship two hundred acres. 78. Richard Parke one hundred acres." On page 75—17–8 mo. (October), 1664, a petition that the present government is satisfactory, signed by Jonathan Mitchell and Tho. Swetman and Richard Park; on page 403, a Petition the 8 (8 mo. October), 1673: "I would intreat that favor of this honored Court, that I may be freed wholly from training any more, as one not being able to perform that service by reason of a consumptive cough I have had about a year and a half, and other weakness of body that attend me, besides my age which is very near 63 years; so that I find that exercise, when standing so long upon the ground, very prejudicious and destructive to my health, as I found by experience the last training day, although it was a warm day. So committing myself to your worships favor I rest your humble servant.

(Signed) THO. SWOETMAN."

See the printed 1862 Genealogical Dictionary, by James Savage, volume 4, page 239.

3. Elizabeth[2] Sweetman and Benjamin[2] Wellington had a daughter:

Mehitable[3] Wellington, bapt. 4 March, 1687–1688; married 13 September, 1715, William[3] Sherman.

Mehitable[3] Wellington and William Sherman had a son:

Reverend Josiah[4] Sherman, born 2 April, 1729; married 24 January, 1757, Martha[6] Minot.

Reverend Josiah[4] Sherman and Martha Minot had a daughter:

Martha[5] Sherman, born 8 December, 1758; married 7 September, 1779, Reverend Justus[6] Mitchell.

Martha[5] Sherman and Reverend Justus Mitchell had a son:

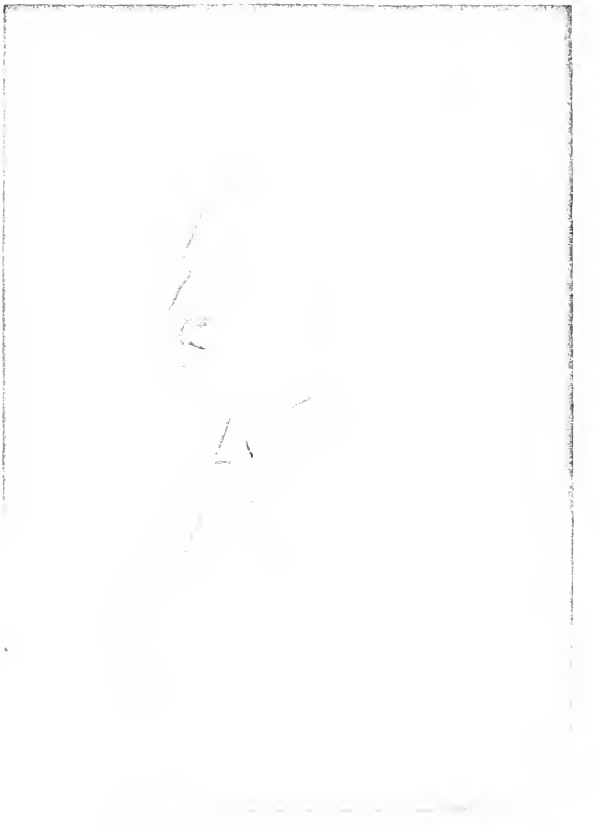
Chauncey Root[6] Mitchell, born 25 June, 1786; married about 1807, Anna MacArthur[2] Johnston.

Chauncey Root[6] Mitchell and Anna MacArthur Johnston had a daughter:

Martha Minot[7] Mitchell, born 2 May, 1810, in Somers, Westchester County, New York; married 26 December, 1832, in Peekskill, New York, Isaac[6] Depew, Esq.

Martha Minot[7] Mitchell and Isaac Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[8] Depew, born 23 April, 1834, in Peekskill, New York; married, first, 9 November, 1871, Elise Ann Hegeman; married, second, 28 December, 1901, May Palmer.



CHAUNCEY M DEPEW JR

THE HEGEMAN LINE

THE LINE OF CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, JR. ON THE SIDE OF HIS MOTHER

1. Adriaen[1] Hegeman, born about 1625; the common ancestor of the family in America, emigrated about 1650–1651 from Amsterdam, Holland; died — April, 1672, on Long Island, New York; married about 1648, Catharine Margits; born ———; dies ———, 1690; daughter of Joseph Margits of Amsterdam.

They had ten children:

2 + 1. Joseph,[2] born about 1650, in Amsterdam; married 21 October, 1677, Femmetje Rems or Remsen.

3 2. Hendricus,[2] born about 1651, in Amsterdam; alive in 1710; married 12 or 26 April, 1685, Ariaentje Bloodgood; they had six children.

4 3. Jacobus,[2] bapt. in Dutch Church, New Amsterdam, 9 March, 1653; sponsors, Jan Evertszen Bout and Fredrick Alcke and Anneken Jans; he made his will 3 February, 1706–1707; proved in New York, 29 January, 1741; married 14 October, 1683, Jannetje Ariens; they had three children.

5 4. Abraham,[2] born about 1655, in America; he made his will 15 June, 1715; recorded in New York; married 30 August, 1690, Geertruy Jans, of New Albany; they had three children.

6 5. Denyse,[2] born about 1657; died before 1710; married ———, Lucretia ———; they had five children.

7 6. Isaac,[2] born about 1659; died about 1700; married 15 February, 1687, Marytje Roelofse Schenck; they had three children.

8 7. Benjamin,[2] born about 1661; alive in 1710; married 9 April, 1688, Lavennettie or Barentje Jansen; of New Albany; they had two daughters.

9 8. Elizabeth,[2] born about 1663; married 12 April, 1684, Tobias Ten Eyck.

10 9. John,[2] born about 1665; married 12 February, 1692, Femmetje Titus; both of Flatbush, Long Island, New York; they had no children.

11 10. Peter,[2] (supposed);

Adriaen[1] Hegeman was in 1653 in New Amsterdam; he went 25 April, 1661, to Flatbush, Long Island, New York, where he obtained a patent for fifty morgens, with plain and meadow land in addition, to which he removed. This patent is entered 2 February, 1670 on page two, of liber A, of the Flatbush records as a double lot on the East side of the road, to the North of the land of Willem Jacobse (Van Boerum), and to the south of the land of Jan Seubringh, stretching West, a little southerly; broad fifty rods and one foot; in length six hundred rods; containing fifty morgens and sixty rods; two pieces of salt meadows, the one Number 12, broad 8 rods, containing two morgens; the other Number 4, broad 12 rods, containing 3 morgens, stretching from the woods southerly to the sea; and two pieces of plain land, Numbers 24 and 25, broad taken together forty-eight rods and four feet, stretching southerly from the road to the woods, containing five morgens. Of this patent his heirs, 26 August, 1693, after his death, conveyed, as per page two hundred of liber A of Flatbush records (on which page the patent is entered) a piece of thirty-seven -and-a-half-rods broad, and six hundred rods in length, containing thirty-seven-and-a-half morgens, to his son Abraham Hegeman. He also appears to have obtained a patent for another plantation of twenty-four morgens in Flatbush. He was a magistrate of Flatbush in 1654, 1655, 1656, 1657, 1658, 1660 and 1663; he was schout fiscal of the five Dutch towns in 1661; he was Secretary of Flatbush and Flatlands in 1659 to 1661; of Flatbush and Flatlands and New Utrecht and Brooklyn from 1662 to 1665; he was Secretary of Flatbush in 1671; and auctioneer. He owned about 74 morgens, or 148 acres of land in Flatbush. He was town clerk of Amersfoort in 1663; Schout in 1664 when he attended the Midwout Convention.

See the printed 1881 Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island, New York, by Teunis G. Bergen, page 135; also the printed 1905, Saint Nicholas

Society Year Book, pages 47 and 225; also the printed 1902 Documentary History of Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, by Henry A. Stoutenburgh.

SECOND GENERATION

2. Joseph[2] Hegeman (Adriaen[1]), born about 1650, in Amsterdam, Holland; died about 1725, on Long Island, New York; married 21 October, 1677, in the Dutch Church, Flatlands, New York, (records of the Dutch Church at Flatbush), Femmetje (Phebe) Remsen of New Albany; born 1 August, 1657; died ———, 1745; daughter of Rem Jansen Vanderbeeck and Janetje Jorese (Rapalie).

Joseph[2] and Femmetje (Remsen) Hegeman had eleven children:

12 1. Jannetje,[3] born 24 October, 1678; married ———, Cornelius Hoogland.

13 + 2. **Elbert,**[3] born ———, 1687; married, 30 April, 1710, Marytje Rapalje.

14 3. Catharine,[3] born about 1689; married 20 October, 1711, Tunis Bogaert; of Staten Island, New York.

15 4. Peter[3] (supposed) born about 1691; married, first, ———; ———; married, second, 13 December, 1746, Anna or Magdalena Hoogland; they had five children; he resided in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York; he is listed here by Teunis G. Bergen; but not in the Documentary History of Oyster Bay.

16 + 5. **Adriaen,**[3] born 29 October, 1680; married 29 May, 1703, Marytje Cornell or Cornellisen.

17 6. Elizabeth,[3] born 2 November, 1682; married 29 October, 1701, Lourens Ditmars.

18 7. Rem,[3] bapt. 8 February 1685; he made his will 19 May, 1759; proved at New York, 6 April, 1767; married 6 May, 1715, Peternella Van Wicklen; they had four children; he resided in Flatbush, Long Island, New York.

19 8. Neeltje[3] (supposed), born about 1693; married 8 September, 1716, Court Van Voorhees.

20 9. Joseph,[3] bapt. 21 August, 1687, in the Dutch Church, Brooklyn, New York; sponsors Ares Van de Bilt and Hillitje Remse; married, first, 1 May, 1712, Adriaentje Van Wyck; married, second, 6 February, 1714, Sarah Vander Vliet; they had nine children; he resided at Jamaica, Long Island, New York, where he made his will 1 April, 1741; proved at New York, 5 May, 1741.

21 10. Francis,[3] born about 1695; resided in New Lotts, Long Island, New York; no more trace.

22 11. Frans[3] (supposed), born about 1690; married 29 October, 1709, Antie Ruard; no more trace.

Joseph[2] Hegeman, resided in New Lotts, Long Island, New York. He emigrated from Amsterdam with his father. He was residing in Flatbush, Long Island, New York, as early as 1658. He owned there a farm of forty and a half morgens of land. In 1677 he was a member of the Dutch Church of Flatbush, and in 1690 he was an Elder.

He took the oath of allegiance in 1687 in Flatbush; he was appointed Cornet of Horse in 1689; he opposed in 1690 the Leislerian faction; and his name appears on the census of 1698. In 1710, with others, he bought the Harlington tract in Somerset County, New Jersey. By order of Governor Andros, a list was made out of the owners of the New Lotts of "Midwout" as made 2 April, 1680 by Joseph Hegeman and Stoffel Probasco, overseers of said town.

See the printed Saint Nicholas Society Year Book, 1905, page 47; also the printed 1881 Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island, New York, by Teunis G. Bergen, on page 135; also the printed 1895 American Ancestry, by Joel Munsell, volume X, page 78.

THIRD GENERATION

13. Elbert[3] Hegeman (Joseph,[2] Adriaen[1]), born ———, 1687; died 22 October, 1777; aged in his 91st year; buried in New Lotts, Long Island, New York; married 30 April, 1710 (intentions 8 April, 1710), by Vincentius Antonides, in the Dutch Church, Flatbush, Long Island, New York, to

Marytje Rapalje; born ———, 1677; death not found; daughter of Daniel and Sarah (Klock) Rapalje.

They had two children:

60 + 1. **Jacobus,**[4] born 12 February, 1711; married 4 October, 1732, Gertruyt Onderdonk.

61 2. Daniel,[4] born 22 December, 1712; died 12 March, 1786; married 6 April, 1734, Catharine Onderdonk; they had three children

Elbert[3] Hegeman was of Oostwould, or New Lotts, Long Island, New York. The New York Gazette of 10 November, 1777, says of Elbert[3] Hegeman: "He was no less remarkable for his Piety than his Benevolence, and exhibited to us in a remarkable instance of his Attention to the divine Laws of his Creator, having read the Bible through no less than Three hundred and Sixty-Five Times."

See the printed 1902 Documentary History of Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, by Henry A. Stoutenburgh, page 248; also the printed 1881 Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island, New York, by Teunis G. Bergen, page 136.

16. Adriaen[3] Hegeman (Joseph,[2] Adriaen[1]), born 29 October, 1680; bapt. 31 October, 1680 in the Dutch Church, Brooklyn, New York; sponsors, Henderikes Hegeman and Catryna Hegeman; died 28 February, 1747; buried at Cedar Swamp, Long Island, New York; married, 29 May, 1703, Marytje Cornell or Cornellisen, born —— April, 1686; died 30 January, 1828; daughter of Peter Cornellisen and Margrietje (Verscheur).

They had five children:

67 + 1. **Peter,**[4] born in Brooklyn, New York, 3 June, 1704; married, first, May, 30 1728, Jannetje Monfoort; married, second, 4 December, 1729, Madaleentje Derie; married, third, 13 December, 1747, Annetje Hogeland.

68 2. Femmetje,[4] born 28 May, 1708; married 15 November, 1728, John Schenck, of Flatbush, Long Island, New York; went to Flatlands; they had five children.

69 3. Joseph,[4] born 29 June, 1710; died 5 February, 1793; married 17 May, 1735, Sarah Martense; he resided at Cedar Swamp, Queens County, New York; they had four children:

70 4. Adriaen,[4] born 10 December, 1712; married ———, Dorothy Onderdonk; they had three children.

71 5. Maragritta,[4] born 21 July, 1719; married ———, John Schenck of Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York; they had six children.

Adriaen[3] Hegeman resided in New Lotts, Long Island, New York. He was at one period residing at Brooklyn ferry. He settled in Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, owning at first West Island, at Dosoris. On 24 April, 1721, he bought 208 acres at Cedar Swamp, on the road leading from Muskeata Cove to Lucum, from Captain Joseph Dickinson and his son Joseph Dickinson. On 12 December, 1725, he bought land from Zebulon Dickinson. The record of dates are found among his papers, which are still preserved.

See the printed 1905 Saint Nicholas Society Year Book, on page 47; also the printed 1881 Early Settlers of Kings County, New York, by Teunis G. Bergen, page 135; also the printed 1902 Documentary History of Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, by Henry A. Stoutenburgh, page 243.

FOURTH GENERATION

60. Jacobus[4] Hegeman (Elbert,[3] Joseph,[2] Adriaen[1]), born 12 February, 1711; died 20 December, 1747; at Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York; buried at Cow Neck; married 4 October, 1732, Gertruyt Onderdonk, born 22 August, 1713; died 21 February, 1785; buried at Cow Neck; daughter of Judge Andries[3] and Gertrude (Lott) Onderdonk; they resided at Manhassett, or Cow Neck, Queens County, Long Island, New York.

They had four children.

390 1. **Gertruyd,**[5] born 13 August, 1733; died 30 August, 1777; married 17 November, 1758, Joost[5] Hegeman; see number 421; she was also called Charity.

391 2. Elbert,[5] born 11 February, 1735; died 31 January, 1802, buried at Cow Neck; he was a school master.

392 3. Andris J———,[5] born 16 April, 1739; married 31 July, 1769, Dorothy Monfoort; they had three children.

393 4. Daniel,[5] born 1 April, 1745; bapt. 19 July, 1745; lost at sea, 1 September, 1772.

See the printed 1895 American Ancestry, by Joel Munsell, Volume X, page 79; also the printed 1902 Documentary History of Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, by Henry A. Stoutenburgh, page 251.

67. Peter[4] Hegeman (Adriaen,[3] Joseph,[2] Adriaen[1]), born 3 June, 1704, in Brooklyn, New York; (1706 in the History of Oyster Bay); bapt. 9 June, 1906; died 23 September, 1770, at Cedar Swamp, Long Island, New York; married, first, 30 May, 1728, Jannetje Monfoort; born ———; died 3 December, 1728; married, second, 4 December, 1729, Madaleentje Derie (Anna Derje, has the Saint Nicholas Society Year Book), born 29 May, 1705, in Brooklyn, New York; died 28 October, 1745; daughter of Joost and Helena (Folkerts) Derie; married, third, 13 December, 1747, Annetje Hogeland; born ———; died 27 May, 1777; no children by the first and third wives.

Peter[4] and Madaleentje (Derie) Hegeman had two children:

420 1. Adriaen,[5] born about 1731; married ———, Annay Bennet; they had four children.

421 + 2. **Joost**[5] or **George**,[5] born 1 January, 1735; married 17 November, 1758, Gertruyd[5] Hegeman; Number 390; she was also called Charity.

Peter[4] Hegeman, on the 24th May, 1753, bought in Mill River Swamp. He sold land to his son Joost Hegeman for six Hundred pounds on 18 April, 1767. He resided at Cedar Swamp. See the printed 1895 American Ancestry, by Joel Munsell, volume X, page 79; also the printed 1905 Saint Nicholas Society Year Book, page 47; also the printed 1902 Documentary History of Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, by Henry A. Stoutenburgh, page 257.

The Surrogates Records in New York City, has the will dated 22 April, 1769; proved 28 November, 1771; of Peter Hegeman, in liber 28, at page 145.

FIFTH GENERATION

421. Joost[5] or George[5] Hegeman (Peter,[4] Adriaen,[3] Joseph,[2] Adriaen[1]), born 1 January, 1733, at Cedar Swamp, Queens County, Long Island, New York; died there 24 January, 1790; married 17 November, 1758, Gertruyd Hegeman (Number 390), born 13 August, 1735; died 30 August, 1777; daughter of Jacobus[4] and Gertruyt (Onderdonk) Hegeman; the wife was also called Charity.

They had seven children:

590 1. Madelina,[6] born 3 October, 1759; married 13 November, 1786, Thomas Doxey; they had two children.

2. Marya,[6] born 16 April, 1761; died 26 April, 1794.

591 3. James,[6] born 5 March, 1765; married 12 December, 1795, Catharine Onderdonk; they had seven children.

592 4. Annetje,[6] born 25 June, 1766; married 16 October, 1791, Rem Bennet Simonson; they had three children.

593 5. Peter,[6] born 14 February, 1769; married 2 March, 1795, Rosetta Crooker; they had no children.

594 6. Elbert,[6] born 5 July, 1771; married 25 January, 1795, Margaret Crooker; they had four children.

595 + 7. **Adriaen,**[6] born 15 August, 1773; married ———, Eliza Balstes.

Joost[5] Hegeman lived at Mill River Hollow and Cedar Swamp, Long Island, New York: See printed 1895 American Ancestry, by Joel Munsell, volume X, page 79; also the printed 1905 Saint Nicholas Society Year Book, page 47; also the printed 1902 Documentary History of Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, by Henry A. Stoutenburgh, page 254.

SIXTH GENERATION

595. Adrian[6] Hegeman (Joost,[5] Peter,[4] Adriaen,[3] Joseph,[2] Adriaen[1]), born 15 August, 1773; died 21 July, 1826, in New York; married ———, Eliza Balster; born ———, 1787; died 17 June, 1869 or 1870 on Thursday, aged 79 years, in the City of Mexico, at the residence of her son-in-law General William S. Rosecrans, United States Minister to Mexico.

Adrian[6] and Eliza (Balster) Hegeman had three children:

833 + 1. William,[7] born ———, 1816; married ———, Eliza Jane Niven.

834 2. Ann Eliza,[7] born ———; married 24 August, 1843, Major General William Stark Rosecrans; born 6 September, 1819, in Kingston Township, Delaware County, Ohio; he was still living 15 March, 1896; son of Crandall and Jemima (Hopkins) Rosecrans; the picture of Ann Eliza is on page 287 of the printed 1900 Rosenkrans Family; they had eight children: (1) William,[8] (2) James Addison,[8] (3) Adrian Louis,[8] (4) Lily R———,[8] (5) Mary Louise,[8] (6) Anna D———,[8] (7) Carl Frederick,[8] (8) Charlotte.[8]

835 3. Adrian,[7] born ———.

The printed 1900 Rosenkrans Family, by Allen Rosenkrans, on page 286 says he was Judge Adrian Hegeman of St. Johns, New Brunswick; but the New York City, Surrogates Records, in liber 60, on page 377, have the will of Adrian Hegeman, of New York, Attorney at Law, dated 14 February 1818, codicil 30 September, 1819, proved 10 August, 1826; names his wife, Eliza, sons William and Adrian; bequest to John C. ——— Hegeman; Executors wife Eliza, his brother Peter Hegeman and his son George Adrian Hegeman; witnesses Eliza Wiggin and Benjamin Clark and John Coffin.

SEVENTH GENERATION

833. William[7] Hegeman (Adrian,[6] Joost,[5] Peter,[4] Adriaen,[3] Joseph,[2] Adriaen[1]), born ———, 1816; died 3 October 1875, in New York, married ——— Eliza Jane Niven; born about 1823; died 29 July, 1895; daughter of George W——— Niven and Charlotte (Johnston).

CHAUNCEY DEPEW, LATE SENATOR'S SON, DEAD AT 53

New York, Jan. 26.—[Special.]—Chauncey M. Depew Jr., son of the late Senator Depew and of his first wife, Mrs. Elsie Hegeman Depew, died today at his home after an illness of several days of pneumonia.

Mr. Depew, who was in his 54th year, was unmarried. He was graduated from Columbia university in 1901 and was a member of a number of prominent clubs in the city, including the University, the Metropolitan, the Knickerbocker and the Union League.

He is survived by his cousin, Charles Pauldin, vice president of the

THE REMSEN LINE

1. Rem Jansen[1] Van der Beeck, born about 1620 in Holland; died ———, 1681; married 21 December, 1642, Jannetje Rapali or Rapalje; born 18 August, 1629; death not found; daughter of George and Catalyntje (Trico) Rapalje.

They had seventeen children:

1. Annetje,[2] bapt. 12 March, 1645, in the Dutch Church, New Amsterdam; sponsors, Joris Rappalje and Catalyn Joris and Margrietje Hendricks; she died young.

2. Hilletje,[2] bapt. 20 January, 1647, as Belitie, in the Dutch Church, New Amsterdam; sponsors, Joris Rappalje and Catalina Trico; she died young.

2 3. Jan,[2] bapt. 12 January, 1648, in the Dutch Church, New Amsterdam; sponsors, Michiel Pauluszen and Hendrick Willemszen, Backer, and Sara Rapalje; bapt. 9 February, 1648, by another account; married 11 December, 1681, Martha Jans Damon; they had nine children.

3 4. Joris,[2] born 2 February, 1650; married 2 November, 1684, Femmetje Dirks Woertman; they had nine children.

4 5. Rem,[2] born 2 December, 1652; married ——— Marratie Vanderbilt; they had eight children; see page 47 of Bergen Genealogy for 1683 deed.

5 6. Hilletje,[2] born 16 September, 1653; married 6 October, 1677, Aris Janse Vanderbilt; they had eleven children.

6 7. Catalina,[2] born 4 October, 1655; married 18 April, 1689, Elbert Adriance; no more trace.

7 + 8. **Femmetje,**[2] born 1 August, 1657; married 21 October, 1677, Joseph[2] Hegeman; see page 189.

8 9. Jannetje,[2] born about 1659; married supposed 20 April, 1685, Gerret Hansen Nostrand; they had nine children.

9 10. Anna,[2] born 11 April, 1660; married ———, Jan Gerretsen Dorlandt; they had four children.

10 11. Jacob,[2] born 11 April, 1662; married 13 May (or August), 1687, Gertrude Dircks Van Dervliet; they had one child.

11 12. Jeronymus,[2] born about 1664; married about 1688, Catalina Berryan; had no sons.

12 13. Daniel,[2] born about 1665; married ———, Jane Ditmars; they had no sons.

13 14. Abraham,[2] born 16 September, 1667; married about 1692, Ann Aertsen Middagh; they had five children.

14 15. Sarah,[2] born 6 December, 1670; married about 1694, Martin Adrianse; they had five children.

15 16. Isaac,[2] born 4 September, 1673; married, first, about 1699, Sarah Monfoort; they had three children; married, second, about 1708, Hendrikje ———; they had six children.

16 17. Jeremias,[2] born 10 September, 1675; married, first, 26 September, 1698, Heyltje Probasco; married, second, ——— Jannetje Voorhees; he had nine children.

Rem Jansen[1] Van Der Beeck emigrated from Ieveren or Jeveren, in Westphalia, Holland; by another account from Coevorden, in Drenthe, Netherlands; he was in New Amsterdam, 1643 to 1651; he was in Beverwyck, now Albany, New York, from 1655 to 1660, where he was nominated in 1655 for Commissaris, and where he sold his house and lot in 1660; to the "Waleboght," Brooklyn, New York, in 1643, in which place he owned several houses and lots. In 1663, he was complained of by Adriaen Hegeman for carrying off a plough-share, and was ordered by the court to replace it in the spot where he found it, and if he had any claim to prosecute it at law (see volume 6, page 5, Records of New Amsterdam.) Some authorities say his sons were called Rem's sons, hence the name. This explanation is not entirely satisfactory for the change of the name from Van Der Beeck to Remsen: and will not apply

in similar instances. We find Hendrick Rycken was the ancestor of the Suydam Family; and Dirck Jansen Van Amsterdam was the ancestor of the Dey Family. One must look deeper for these changes in names. The printed 1905 Saint Nicholas Society Year Book, on page 255, has, Rem Janse Van Der Beeck, the founder of the Remsen Family, was descended from German and Dutch Ancestors. He came here in 1642. When his father-in-law purchased Wallabout, he brought his family down the Hudson River from Albany, and made his home in Brooklyn. He held various offices, and became a magistrate during the Dutch Administration. At his funeral fifteen of his children, with their wives, husbands, and children, were present. The printed 1852 History of Newtown, Long Island, New York, by James Riker, on page 385, gives the coat-of-arms, and says it was granted them in 1162 by Frederick Barbarossa, the Emperor of the Holy Roman Empire.

The son Jan[2] Remsen, made his will 2 May, 1696; proved at New York, 28 January, 1711.

See the printed 1902 Documentary History of Oyster Bay, by Henry A. Stoutenburgh, page 460; also the printed 1881 Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island, New York, by Teunis G. Bergen, page 239.

7. Femmetje[2] Remsen and Joseph[2] Hegeman had a son:

Adriaen[3] Hegeman, born 29 October, 1680; married 29 May, 1703, Marytje Cornellisen.

Adriaen[3] Hegeman and Marytje Cornellisen had a son:

Peter[4] Hegeman, born 3 June, 1704; married, second, 4 December, 1729, Madaleentje Derie.

Peter[4] Hegeman and Madaleentje Derie had a son:

Joost[5] Hegeman, born 1 January, 1733; married 17 November, 1758, Gertruyd[5] Hegeman.

Joost[5] Hegeman and Geertruyd Hegeman had a son:

Adriaen[6] Hegeman, born 15 August, 1773; married ———, Eliza Balster.

Adriaen[6] Hegeman and Eliza Balster had a son:
William[7] Hegeman, born ———, 1816; married ———, Eliza Jane Niven.

William[7] Hegeman and Eliza Jane Niven had a daughter:
Elise Ann[8] Hegeman, born 16 November, 1848; married 9 November, 1871, Chauncey Mitchell Depew.

Elise Ann[8] Hegeman and Chauncey Mitchell Depew had a son:
Chauncey Mitchell[9] Depew, born 7 July, 1879, in New York City.

THE RAPALJE LINE

1. Joris (George) Jansen[1] De Rapalje, born about 1600; died about 1665; married about 1623, Catalyntie Trico; born about 1605 in Paris, France; died 11 September, 1689, aged 84 years, in Brooklyn, New York; daughter of Joris Trico.

They had eleven children, as per the Family record preserved in the New York Historical Society.

2 1. Sarah[2] Jorise, born 9 June, 1625, in Albany, New York; she is said to be the first female white child born in New Netherlands, but this has been disputed; married first,, about 1639, Hans Hansen Bergen; they had eight children; married, second, about 1654, Tunis Gysbertse Bogaert; they had seven children.

3 2. Marretje,[2] born 16 March, 1627; married 18 November, 1640, Michael Paulus Vandervoort; they had ten children.

4 3. Jannetje,[2] born 18 August, 1629; married 21 December, 1642, Rem Jansen[1] Vander Beeck; see page 197.

5 4. Judith,[2] born 5 July, 1635; married ——— Pieter Pietersen Van Nest; they had ten children.

6 5. Jan,[2] born 28 August, 1637; married. first, 26 April, 1660, Maria Fredericks (Maer); they had one child; married, second, ——— Antie Coerta; they had one child.

7 6. Jacob,[2] born 28 May, 1639; killed ———, by the Indians.

8 7. Catelyntje,[2] born 28 March, 1641; bapt. 29 March 1641, in the Dutch Church in New Amsterdam; sponsors, Michiel Pauluszen and Sara Rapalje; married 16 August, 1664, Jeremias Jansen Van Westerhout; they had no children.

9 8. Jeronemus,[2] born 27 June, 1643; bapt. 28 June, 1643, in the Dutch Church in New Amsterdam; sponsors, Hans Hanszen and Rem Janszen and Jannetje Rappalje; married about 1667, Anna Teunis Denyse; they had eight children.

10 9. Annetje,[2] born 8 February, 1646; bapt. 11 February, 1646, in the Dutch Church in New Amsterdam; one sponsor Sara Planck; married, first, 14 May, 1663, Marten Ryerse; they had eight children; married, second, 30 January, 1692, Joost France or Fransz.

11 10. Elizabeth,[2] born 26 March, 1648; bapt. 29 March, 1648; in the Dutch Church in New Amsterdam; sponsors Paulus Leendertszen Van dergrift and Pieter Corneliszen and Marritje Joris; married about 1665, Dirck Cornelise Hoogland; they had five children.

12 + 11. Daniel,[2] born in New York, 29 December, 1650; baptized 1 January, 1651, in the Dutch Church in New Amsterdam; sponsors, Lodowyck Corneliszen and Susanna Lievens; married 27 May, 1674, Sarah Klock.

Joris Jansen[1] De Rapalie came from La Rochelle, France, in 1623, in the ship Unity; he is said to be descended from a noble family of Brittany. He resided at first at Fort Orange, Albany, New York, for about three years; came to New Amsterdam, 1637 to the Wallabout, Brooklyn, New York, on his plantation of 167 morgens, for which he obtained a patent of 335 acres of land on the 16 June, 1637, called Rennegaconck, near the present site of the United States Marine Hospital; he died soon after the close of the Dutch administration. He was one of the twelve men representing New Netherlands in 1641; he was a magistrate in Brooklyn, in 1655, in 1656, in 1657, in 1660, and in 1662.

The 1897 printed Almy Genealogy, by Charles Kingsbury Miller, on page 91, says, The Rappelye Family was prominent in Bretagne, France, where as early as the eleventh century, they possessed large estates and ranked among the arriere-ban of the French nobility. The name appears as Rappleyea, Raplee, Rapalyea, Rapaley, Rappley, Rappeley, Rapalje, Raplejé, Rappelje, Rappalye, etc.

The printed 1851, American Genealogy, by Jerome B. Holgate, on page 17, says, Gaspard Colet De Rapalje, born ———1505 in Chatillon, Sur Loir, France, was a Colonel of Infantry 22 December, 1545; went to Holland after 1548; married ———, a daughter of Victor Antoine Janssen;

they had three children: (1) Gaspard Coligne De Rapalje; (2) Abram Colet De Rapalje; (3) Breckje De Rapalje, born ———; married about 1569, her cousin Victor Honorius Janssen; they had a son Abram Janssen; born ———; married 13 June, 1594, a daughter of Hans Lodewyck, of Amsterdam; they had three children:

1. William Janssen de Rapalje; died single at Gravesend, Long Island, New York.
2. Joris Janssen de Rapalje; married about 1623, Catalyntie Trico.
3. Antoine Van Salers.

The printed 1902 Documentary History of Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, by Henry A. Stoutenburgh, on page 445, has the following important document:

"Catelyn Trico, aged about 83 years born in Paris doth Testify and Declare that in ye year 1623 she came into this Country with a ship called ye Unity whereof was Commander Arien Jorise belonging to ye West India Company being ye first Ship yt came here for ye sd Company; as soon as they came to Mannatans now called N: York they sent Two Families & Six men to harford River & Two families & 8 men to Delaware River and 8 men they left att N: York to take Possession and ye Rest of ye Passengers went wth ye ship up as farr as Albany which they then called for Orangie. When as ye ship came as farr a Sopus which is ½ way to Albanie: they lightned ye Ship wth some boats yt were left there by ye Dutch that had been there ye year before a tradeing wth ye Indians upont there oune accompte & gone back again to Holland & so brought ye vessel up: there were about 18 families aboard who settled themselves att Albany & made a small fort; and as soon as they had built themselves some hutts of Bark; ye Mahikanders or River Indians ye Maquase: Oneydes: Onnondages Cayouges, & Sinnekes, wth ye Mahawawa or Ottawawaes Indians came & made Covenants of friendship wth ye sd Arien Jorise there commander Bringing him great Presents of Bever or oyr Peltry & desyred that they might come & have a Constant free Trade with them wch was concluded upon & ye sd natives came dayly with great multidus of Beaver & traded them wth ye Christians, there sd Commanr Arien Jorise staid with them all winter and sent his sonne home with ye ship; ye sd Deponent

lived in Albany three years all which time ye sd Indians were all as quiet as Lambs & came & Traded with all ye freedom Imaginable, in ye year 1626 ye Deponent came from Albany & settled at N: York where she lived afterwards for many years and then came to Long Island where she now lives.

The sd Catelyn Trico made oath of ye sd Deposition before me at her house on Long Island in ye Walebought this 17th day of October, 1688.

William Morris,
Justice of ye pece."

See the printed 1881 Early Settlers of Kings County, New York, by Teunis G. Gergen, page 234: printed 1852 History of Newtown, Long Island, New York, page 267, where the coat-of-arms is given: the printed 1905 Saint Nicholas Society Year Book, page 244: the printed 1845 History of Long Island, New York, by Nathaniel S. Prime, pages 358 to 360; the printed 1896 New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, Volume XXVII, page 36; the printed 1889 American Ancestry, by Joel Munsell, volume 4, page 91; the printed 1876 Bergen Genealogy, by Teunis G. Bergen, page 15.

SECOND GENERATION

12. Daniel[2] Rapalye (George[1]), born in New York, 29 December, 1650; died in Brooklyn, New York, 26 December, 1725; married 27 May, 1674, in the Dutch Church, New York, J. M. (young man) Van N: Orangien En Sarah Klock, J. D. (young woman) als voren,; born about 1652; died 28 February, 1731, aged 79 years; daughter of Abraham and Tryntie (Alberts) Klock.

They had nine children:

87 1. Joris[3] or George,[3] born 4 March, 1675; bapt. 15 March, 1675, in the Dutch Church, New York; sponsors, Hieronymus Rappalje and Catharina Clock; married about 1697, Agnes Berrien; they had seven children.

88 + 2. Marytie[3] or Mary[3], born about 1677; married 30 April, 1710, Elbert[3] Hegeman; see page 190.

89 3. Abraham,[3] born 14 January, 1677; bapt. 24 January, 1677, in the Dutch Church, New York; sponsors, Marten Klock and Tryntie Klock; no more trace.

90 4. Catharine,[3] born 7 February, 1679; married ———, Joseph Van Cleef; they had one child.

91 5. Annetie,[3] bapt. 27 March, 1681, in the Dutch Church, Flatbush, Long Island, New York; sponsors Marten Abramz Klok and Anetie Tunis; married ———, Cornelius Voorhees.

92 6. Sarah,[3] bapt. 3 June, 1687, in the Dutch Church, Flatbush, Long Island, New York; sponsors Hend'k Slecht and Lisbet Abrams; married 30 April, 1712–1713, Peter Luyster; they had seven children.

93 7. Altie,[3] born about 1689; married ———, Gilbert Schenck; no more trace.

94 8. Daniel,[3] bapt. 11 April, 1691, in the Dutch Church, in Brooklyn, New York; sponsors, Michiel Hansen and Tryntie Abrams; married 17 October, 1711 Altie Cornell; they had ten children; he resided in Newtown, Long Island, New York, where he made his will 17 March, 1736–1737; proved at New York 20 April, 1737.

95 9. Cornelia[3] (supposed), born about 1693; married ———, Hendrick Brinckerhoff.

Daniel[2] Rapalye resided at first in Wallabout, Brooklyn, New York; he appears on the assessment rolls of Brooklyn for 1675 and 1683, where he took the oath of allegiance in 1687 as a native; he was an Ensign in the Brooklyn Company in 1673; he was a Lieutenant in 1700; he was a member of the Dutch Church in Brooklyn in 1677 and an Elder, and a man of high respectability.

See the printed 1902 Documentary History of Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, by Henry A. Stoutenburgh, on page 441; also the printed 1889 American Ancestry, by Joel Munsell, volume 4, on page 92.

In the office of the New York City, Surrogate, among the unrecorded papers, is the original will of Daniel Rapalye, of "Brookland," dated 29 September, 1722; proved 10 May, 1728.

88. Marytie[5] Rapalje and Elbert[3] Hegeman had a son:

Jacobus[4] Hegeman, born 12 February, 1711; married 4 October, 1732, Gertruyt Onderdonk.

Jacobus[4] Hegeman and Gertruyt Onderdonk had a daughter:

Gertruyd[5] Hegeman, born 13 August, 1733; married 17 November, 1758, Joost[5] Hegeman.

Gertruyd[5] Hegeman and Joost Hegeman had a son:

Adriaen[6] Hegeman, born 15 August, 1773; married ———, Eliza Balster.

Adriaen[6] Hegeman and Eliza Balster had a son:

William[7] Hegeman, born ———, 1816; married ———, Eliza Jane Niven.

William[7] Hegeman and Eliza Jane Niven had a daughter:

Elise Ann[8] Hegeman, born 16 November, 1848; married 9 November, 1871, Chauncey Mitchell Depew.

Elise Ann[8] Hegeman and Chauncey Mitchell Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[9] Depew, born 7 July, 1879, in New York, City.

THE CORNELISE LINE

1. Gelyam[1] or Guilliame[1] Cornelise (or Cornele), born about 1620; died before 17 July, 1666; married about 1648, ———; unknown.

They had five children:

2 + 1. Pieter Gilliamsen,[2] born about 1650; married about 1675, Margarietje Verscheur.

3 2. Willem Gillemse,[2] born about 1652; married ———, Margarita Polhemus; they had seven children.

4 3. Cornelius[2] (supposed), born about 1654.

5 4. Jacob,[2] born about 1656; no more trace.

6 5. Maria,[2] born about 1658; married probably ———, Cornelis Beackman, of New Utrecht, Long Island, New York; (see New York Wills, page 34 of libers one and two).

Guilliame[1] Cornelise emigrated at an early period; he is thought to have been a Huguenot; he settled at Flatbush, Long Island, New York; on the 9 of August, 1658 he procured from Director Pieter Stuyvesant a patent for a plantation at Midwout, now Flatbush. He and his son "Pieter Geliamse" paid 4500 guilders in 1661 to Jan Evertse Bout for a "bouwery" in Flatbush on the West side of the highway 60 rods in length and 48 rods and 8 feet in width containing 48 morgens and 480 rods with building-lots, plain and meadow land. The name has been changed to Cornell.

The New York City, Surrogates Records, libers three and four, page 194, has the administration of Catalyntie Frans of New York City, granted 8 May, 1691, to her daughter Elizabeth Cornelison. This may be the wife of the Guilliame[1] Cornelise.

He had also two pieces of salt meadow of 5 morgens; two pieces of plain land of five morgens; two house or building plots on the West side of the highway, of 16 rods in length and 12 rods in breadth, with the houses and

barns thereon; and also two black draw-oxen, three milk-cows, a wagon plough, iron chain, and a cramp-iron to hold saw teeth when filling—all for the one sum—as per page 73, of liber B, of Flatbush Records.

See the printed 1881 Early Settlers of Kings County, New York, by Teunis G. Bergen, page 71.

SECOND GENERATION

2. Pieter Guilliamse[2] Cernel (Guilliame[1] Cornelise); born about 1650; died after 23 May, 1689, in Flatbush, Long Island, New York; married about 1675, Margarietje Verscheur; born ———; died 29 July, 1713 daughter of Wouter Gysbertse Voorscheur and Dorothea (Callen).

They had six children:

1. A child,[3] bapt. 5 May, 1678, in the Dutch Church, Flatbush, Long Island, New York; sponsors, Cors. Steenwick and Margaretha ———; it must have died young.

7 2. Gilliam,[3] bapt. 23 August, 1679; married 4 November, 1710, in Flatbush, Cornelia Van Nortwyck; they had six children.

8 3. Cornelis,[3] bapt. 13 August, 1681, in the Dutch Church, Brooklyn, New York; sponsors, Cornelis Steenwyck and Grietje Steenwycks; he died 26 May, 1704.

9 4. Jacobes,[3] bapt. 11 November, 1683; died 18 August, 1699.

10 5. Marya[3] or Maria,[3] born — April, 1686; bapt. 29 April, 1686 in the Dutch Church, Brooklyn, New York; sponsors Gerardes Beeckman and Machdeleentje Beeckman; married 29 May 1703, Adriaen[3] Hegeman; see page 189.

11 6. Perer,[3] born ———; married about 1699 Catharine Laning; they had two children; he went to Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

Pieter Guilliamse[2] Cernel resided in Flatbush, Long Island, New York. On the 14 April, 1668, he, as heir of his father sold to Lowys Jansen about 27 morgens and 330 rods of the patent of upwards of 48 morgens granted to his father 9 August, 1658, with salt meadows and plain land, as per page 36 of liber C of the Flatbush Records. He was on the assessment rolls of

Flatbush in 1675 and 1683; and he was on the Flatbush Patent of 1685; and in 1677 he was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church. He paid 40 guilders on the 17 July, 1666 for burying his father and mother in the Flatbush Church.

He was commissioned a Lieutenant of the Flatbush Company 8 October, 1686, as "Pierre Guilleaum" as per page 48 of the Calendar of English Manuscripts. He signed his name as "Pieter Wuellemsen" On the 2 February, 1670, he was allotted, in pursuance of the patent of Flatbush, a double lot in said town lying between the lands of Adriaen Reyerse and those of Hendrick Jorise (Brinckerhoff) containing 48 morgens and 39 rods, with plain land, as per page 5 of liber A, of the Flatbush Records.

See the printed 1881 Early Settlers of Kings County, New York, by Teunis G. Bergen, page 73.

The printed 1902 Documentary History of Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, page 177, says Henry A. Stoutenburgh, he does not agree with Mr. Bergen, on this family; the wife is here given as Margarietje Vernelle; but that her name was Verscheur is proved by the will, made 23 May, 1689, and recorded on page 141, of liber A, of the Flatbush Town Records, which are now kept in the Hall of Records, in Brooklyn, New York.

10. Marya[3] Cornelise and Adriaen[3] Hegeman had a son:

Peter[4] Hegeman, born 3 June, 1700; married, second, 4 December, 1729 Madaleentje Derie.

Peter[4] Hegeman and Madaleentje Derie had a son:

Joost[5] Hegeman, born 1 January, 1733; married 17 November, 1758, Gertruyd[5] Hegeman.

Joost[5] Hegeman and Gertruyd Hegeman had a son:

Adriaen[6] Hegeman, born 15 August, 1773; married ———, Eliza Balster.

Adriaen[6] Hegeman and Eliza Balster had a son:

William[7] Hegeman; born ———, 1816; married ———, Eliza Jane Niven.

William[7] Hegeman and Eliza Jane Niven had a daughter:

Elise Ann[8] Hegeman, born 16 November, 1848; married 9 November, 1871, Chauncey Mitchell Depew.

Elise Ann[8] Hegeman and Chauncey Mitchell Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[9] Depew, born 7 July, 1879, in New York City.

THE CLOCK LINE

1. Abraham[1] Klock, or Clock, born about 1625; death not found; he emigrated about 1645; married about 1650 Tryntie Alberts; her parentage has not been found.

They had five children:

2 + 1. **Sara,**[2] bapt. 10 December, 1651, in the Dutch Church, New Amsterdam; sponsors, Samuel Janszen and Maxmiliaen Van Geel and Hilligond Jans; married 27 May, 1674, Daniel[2] Rapalye; see page 202.

3 2. Tryntie,[2] bapt. 18 January, 1654, in the Dutch Church, New Amsterdam; sponsors, Johannes Pietersz. van Brug and Christina Capoens; probably died young.

4 3. Captain Marten,[2] bapt. 10 September, 1656, in the Dutch Church, New Amsterdam; sponsors, Corn. Van Ruyven, Secret., and Heyltie Pieters; married (intentions 6 May, 1682), 16 May, 1684, Lysbeth Abrahams Vanderheul; he was J. M. Van N. Yorck; she was J. D. als voren; beide woonende alhier; daughter of Abraham Vanderheul; they had no children; she made her will at Newtown Long Island, New York, dated 25 October, 1744; proved 27 June, 1753, and recorded in New York City, Surrogates Records, liber 18, page 304; the same Records have the unrecorded will (printed in New York Historical Society Collections, volume 11, page 86) of Marten Clock, of New York; shopkeeper, dated 6 December, 1728; proved 4 March, 1728–1729 names his wife Elizabeth; two sisters Sarah, the widow of Daniel Rapalye and Catharine, wife of Jacob Boelen of New York, goldsmith; to the children of my brother Albert Clock, late deceased; to my wife's nearest relations Johannes Vanderheuil and the children of Tryntie Clock, deceased wife of my brother

Albert Clock, deceased, and Mary De Milt, the widow of Peter De Milt, deceased, and Femetje Wynkoop, wife of Benjamin of New York, goldsmith, and the children of Hendrick Vanderheuil late of New York, deceased: executors my wife and Johanes Vanderheuil and Henricus Boelen; witnesses James Parsell and Peter Felton and ——— (name illegible.)

5 4. Catharina,[2] born about 1658; married 21 May, 1679, Jacob Boelen; they had six children.

6 5. Albertus,[2] bapt. 26 September, 1660, in the Dutch Church, in New Amsterdam; sponsors, Anthony Van Aelst and Evert Duicking and Jannetie Verleth; married 23 May, 1685, Tryntje Abrahams (Van der Heul); they had nine children.

2. Sara[2] Clock and Daniel[2] Rapalye had a daughter:

Marytie[3] Rapalye, born about 1677; married 30 April, 1710, Elbert[3] Hegeman.

Marytie[3] Rapalye and Elbert Hegeman had a son:

Jacobus[4] Hegeman, born 12 February, 1711; married 4 October, 1732, Gertruyt Onderdonk.

Jacobus[4] Hegeman and Gertruyt Onderdonk had a daughter;

Gertruyd[5] Hegeman, born 13 August, 1733; married 17 November, 1758, Joost[5] Hegeman.

Gertruyd[5] Hegeman and Joost Hegeman had a son:

Adriaen[6] Hegeman, born 15 August, 1773; married ———, Eliza Balster.

Adriaen[6] Hegeman and Eliza Balster had a son:

William[7] Hegeman, born ———, 1816; married ———, Eliza Jane Niven.

William[7] Hegeman and Eliza Jane Niven had a daughter:

Elise Ann[8] Hegeman, born 16 November, 1848; married 9 November, 1871, Chauncey Mitchell Depew.

Elise Ann[8] Hegeman and Chauncey Mitchell Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[9] Depew, born 7 July, 1879, in New York City.

THE ONDERDONCK LINE

1. Adriaense[1] (Adriaen[1]) Onderdonck; born about 1635; death not found; married about 1660, Belitje ———; her parentage has not been found.

They had three children:

2 + 1. **Andries**[2] (Andrew[2]), born about 1662; married 11 November, 1683 Maria Vander Vliet.

3 2. Adriaen,[2] born about 1664; went to Fosters Meadow, now Elmont Long Island, New York; no more trace.

4 3. Hendrick[2] (supposed), born about 1666; went to Fosters Meadow.

Adriaense[1] Onderdonck came from Holland and went to New Castle, Delaware. He came to Long Island, New York, and bought land in 1672 in New Lotts: he was on the 1675 assessment roll of Flatbush, Long Island, New York; in 1677 he and his wife were members of the Dutch Reformed Church in Flatbush; he paid one thousand guilders on the 12 January, 1677–1678 to Leffert Pieterse for lot number 41 in New Lotts, of Flatbush, as per page 27 of liber AA of Flatbush Records; in 1680 he paid five guilders towards the clergyman's salary; and in 1683 he was assessed for 108 acres in said town. The printed 1905 Saint Nicholas Society Year Book, on page 256, says, Adrian Van der Donck (died 1655) emigrated from Breda, Holland, previous to 1641, in which year he was sheriff of Rensselaerwyck. Later he moved to New Amsterdam, where he took a prominent part in civic affairs, being one of the leading opponents to Governor Peter Stuyvesant, and visiting Holland for the purpose of urging the West India Company to give larger liberties to the people of the colony. He wrote a description of New Netherlands as it was in 1650 which shows him to have been a man of considerable literary ability. His wife, whom he married in 1645, was Mary, a daughter of

Reverend Francis Doughty. His descendants are known by the name of Onderdonck.

See the printed 1902 Documentary History of Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, by Henry A. Stoutenburgh, page 427; also the printed 1881 Early Settlers of Kings County, New York, by Teunis G. Bergen, page 217; also the printed 1852 History of Newtown, Long Island, New York, by James Riker, page 275; also the printed 1875 New York Genealogical and Biographical Record, volume 6, page 183; also the printed American Ancestry, by Joel Munsell, 1888, volume 3, page 221, and volume 7, page 65.

SECOND GENERATION

2. Andries[2] Onderdonck (Adriaense[1]), born about 1662, in New Castle, Delaware; died before 3 August, 1687, in Jamaica, Long Island, New York; married 11 November, 1683, Maria Vander Vliet; born about 1663; death not found; daughter of Dirck Janse Vander Vliet and Geertje (Gerrets); the widow Maria married, second, 13 August, 1687, Jacob Janse Vanderbilt and had five children by him.

Andries[2] and Maria (Vander Vliet) Onderdonck had two children:

5 1. Adriaen,[3] bapt. 24 August, 1684, in the Dutch Church in New Utrecht, Long Island, New York; died aged 80 years; married ———, Sarah Snediker; they had eleven children; he went to Nyack, New York.

6 + 2. **Andries,**[3] born 1 June, 1686; bapt. 13 June, 1686 in the Dutch Church, Flatbush, Long Island, New York; sponsors Jan and Gertie V. Vliet; married 2 June, 1706, Geertruyt Lott.

Andries[2] Onderdonck on the marriage register is entered as being a native of New Castle, Delaware. and both as residents of Flatbush at the date of marriage. He is on the Communicant lists of the Dutch Church at Flatbush from 1677 to 1685. He moved to, and settled in, the town of Jamaica, and died soon after. It is said he was killed by the upsetting of a load of straw. His sons sold his Jamaica farm in 1707 and removed to Hemptstead, Long Island, New York.

See the printed 1902 Documentary History of Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, by Henry A. Stoutenburgh, page 428; also the printed 1895, Long Island Genealogies, by Mary Powell Bunker, page 316.

THIRD GENERATION

6. Judge Andries[3] Onderdonck (Andries,[2] Adriaense[1]) born 1 June, 1686; died 21 November, 1758; buried at Cow Neck Long Island, New York, where he resided; married 2 June, 1706 Geertruyt Lott; born 6 May, 1688; died 9 December, 1731; buried at Cow Neck; daughter of Hendrick Peretse Lott and Catrina.

They had ten children:

20 1. Maria,[4] born 10 March, 1707; bapt. 14 April, 1707 in the Dutch Church, Jamaica, Long Island, New York; sponsors, Jacob Janse Vandervilt and Maria Van der Vliet; married ———, Jacobus Monfoort; they had no children.

21 2. Catherine,[4] born 10 February, 1709; married 6 April, 1734, Daniel Hegeman; they had three children.

22 3. Andries,[4] born 14 July, 1711; married — March, 1732, Sarah Remsen; they had six children; to Tappan.

23 + 4. **Gertrude,**[4] born 22 August, 1713; married, 4 October, 1732, Jacobus[4] Hegeman; see page 191.

24 5. Annetie,[4] born blind 16 February, 1716; died 1 November, 1741.

25 6. Dorothy,[4] born about 1719; married ———, Adriaen[4] Hegeman; see page 246; had three children.

26 7. Sarah,[4] born 6 June, 1722; married about 1749, Thomas Dodge; they had six children.

27 8. Hendrick,[4] born about 1724; married 20 May, 1750, Phebe Treadwell; they had twelve children.

28 9. Adrian,[4] born 24 December, 1726; died 1794; married 21 November, 1755, Maria Hegeman; born 1736; died 1794; they had eleven children.

29 10. Peter,[4] born 26 March, 1730; married 5 June, 1751, Elizabeth Schenck; they had ten children.

Judge Andries[3] Onderdonck signed his name "Anderese Onderdonk"; he was appointed assistant Judge 30 April, 1756. See the printed 1902 Documentary History of Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, by Henry A. Stoutenburgh, page 428; also the printed 1895 Long Island, New York, Genealogies, by Mary Powell Bunker, page 316.

23. Gertrude[4] Onderdonck and Jacobus[4] Hegeman had a daughter:

Gertruyd[5] Hegeman, born 13 August, 1733; married 17 November, 1758, Joost[5] Hegeman.

Gertruyd[5] Hegeman an Joost Hegeman had a son:

Adriaen[6] Hegeman, born 15 August, 1773; married ———, Eliza Balster.

Adriaen[6] Hegeman and Eliza Balster had a son:

William[7] Hegeman, born ———, 1816; married ———, Eliza Jane Niven.

William[7] Hegeman and Eliza Jane Niven had a daughter:

Elise Ann[8] Hegeman, born 16 November, 1848; married 9 November, 1871, Chauncey Mitchell Depew.

Elise Ann[8] Hegeman and Chauncey Mitchell Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[1] Depew, born 7 July, 1879, in New York City.

THE VERSCHEUR LINE

1. Wouter Gysbertse[1] Verscheur, or Voorscheur, born about 1630; death not found; married, first, about 1655, Dorothea Callen (or Callier); her parentage has not been found; married, second, before November, 1683, Margrietje Hey; no children by the second wife.

There were four children, by the first wife:

2 + 1. **Margrietje,**[2] born about 1658; married about 1675, Guillamse[2] Cornelise; see page 208; this child is given on the authority of the late Robert Brown Miller, of Brooklyn, New York, who was very positive of his notes being correct.

3 2. Hendrick[2] (supposed), born about 1660.

4 3. Magdalena,[2] bapt. 22 April, 1662; she probably married ———, Barnardus Smith.

5 4. Jochem,[2] born about 1665; probably married about 1699, Catrina ———.

Wouter Gysbertse[1] Verscheur emigrated in 1649; in 1663 he was on the muster roll of Bushwick, Long Island, New York, where in 1687 he took the oath of allegiance.

See the printed 1881 Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island, New York, by Teunis G. Bergen, page 372.

2. Margrietje[2] Verscheur and Guillamse[2] Cornelise had a daughter:

Marya[3] Cornelise, born — April, 1686; married 29 May, 1703, Adriaen[3] Hegeman.

Marya[3] Cornelise and Adriaen Hegeman had a son:

Peter[4] Hegeman, born 3 June, 1704; married, second, 4 December, 1729, Madaleentje Derie.

Peter[4] Hegeman and Madaleentje Derie had a son:

Joost[5] Hegeman, born 1 January, 1733; married 17 November, 1758, Gertruyd[5] Hegeman.

Joost[5] Hegeman and Gertruyd Hegeman had a son:

Adriaen[6] Hegeman, born 15 August, 1773; married ——— Eliza Balster.

Adriaen[6] Hegeman and Eliza Balster had a son:

William[7] Hegeman, born ———, 1816; married ——— Eliza Jane Niven.

William[7] Hegeman and Eliza Jane Niven had a daughter:

Elise Ann[8] Hegeman, born 16 November, 1848; married 9 November, 1871, Chauncey Mitchell Depew.

Elise Ann[8] Hegeman and Chauncey Mitchell Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[9] Depew, born 7 July, 1879, in New York City.

THE DURYEA LINE

1. Joost[1] Duryea, or Derie, born about 1635; died about 1727; married about 1658, Magdalena Le Febre; her parentage has not been found.

They had eleven children:

2 + 1. **Joost,**[2] born about 1660; married 17 April, 1681, Lena or Helena Folkertsen.

3 2. Peter,[2] born about 1663; married ———, Agnietje Nicque (Luquier); they had one child; he went to Esopus, Ulster County, New York.

4 3. Charles,[2] born about 1665; died 1758; married, first, ———, Cornelia Schenck; married, second, ———, Maria Roberson; he had nine children.

5 4. Cornelis,[2] born about 1668; he was in 1729 a farmer in Bushwick, Long Island, New York; no more trace.

6 5. Jaques,[2] bapt. 13 or 15 July, 1679 in the Dutch Church in Flatbush; sponsors, Gisbert Tys V. Pelt and his wife Janetje Ariens; married ———; and had children.

7 6. Antonette,[2] bapt. 11 December, 1681, in the Dutch Church in Brooklyn, New York; sponsors, Jan Miserol and Leja Fonteyn (or Vantine); married ———, Mr. ——— Luqueer.

8 7. Abraham,[2] born about 1683; died 1763; married ———, Elizabeth Polhemus; they had nine children.

9 8. Jacob,[2] bapt. 21 November, 1686, in the Dutch Church in Brooklyn, New York; sponsors, Folkert Dircksen and Elizabeth Lodowycks; he died in 1758; married about 1708, Catrina Polhemus; they had eight children.

10 9. Magdalena,[2] bapt. 19 October, 1687, in the Dútch Church in New York; sponsors, Volckert Barick and Lÿsbeth Jans; daughter of Joost Durie and Magdalena Lefevre: she died in 1705; married ———, Jan Okie or Jan Auke Van Nuyse; they had three children.

11 10. Philip,[2] born about 1689; married 14 August. 1714, Belje Goverts or Coverts; no more trace.

12 11. Simon,[2] bapt. 26 November, 1693, in the Dutch Church in Brooklyn, New York; sponsors Pieter Pra and Marrytje Hey; married 20 May, 1715, Annetje Sprung; they had one child.

Joost[1] Duryea emigrated about 1675 from Manheim in the Palatinate of the Rÿn, a French Huguenot; he settled in New Utrecht, Long Island, New York, where he united with the Dutch Church: and where he sold a new waggon and a farm 5 October, 1681, to Gerret Cornelisen (Van Duyn) as per page 148 of liber AA of Flatbush, Long Island, Records, for 3200 guilders; he moved to the disputed lands ("debatable ground") between Newtown and Bushwick, Long Island, New York, in which latter town in 1687 he took the oath of allegiance; he was on the Bushwick assessment rolls of 1683 and 1693; his name appears on the 1698 Census of Bushwick, as "Joost Duré, Senior (French), as one man, one woman, six children, two slaves." The name appears as Duryee, Durie, Durye, Derie, etc.

The printed 1905 Genealogical Record of The Saint Nicholas Society, on page 219, says, Joost[1] Duryea, a French Huguenot, emigrated with his wife and his mother, and purchased a farm in New Utrecht. See the printed 1902 Documentary History of Oyster Bay, Long Island, New York, by Henry A. Stoutenburgh, on page 221; also the printed 1881 Early Settlers of Kings County, New York, by Teunis G. Bergen, on page 104; also the printed 1880 New York Genealogical and Biographical Record volume XI, pages 62 per 70; also the printed 1852 History of New Town, Long Island, New York, by James Riker, on page 371; also the 1894 American Ancestry, by Joel Munsell, volume 9, on page 78; also the 1895 Long Island, New York, printed Genealogies, by Mary Powell Bunker, on page 200. The un-recorded wills in the office of the New York City, Surrogate, contain the will of Joost Derieu, of Bushwyck, in Kings County,

on the Island of Nassau, New York, yeoman, dated 13 December 1718; proved 9 June, 1727; leaves to his wife Cornelia 7 pounds and 10 shillings; to eldest son, Joost, five pounds in bar of all claims as heir at law; all my estate to my children Joost, Jacques, Abraham, Charles, Simon, Antonatee Lequier, and Madaline Okee; executor his wife; witnesses Ann Bobin and James Bobin and Isaac Bobin.

SECOND GENERATION

2. Joost[2] Dorie, or Duryea (Joost[1]), born about 1660; it is said he also died in 1727; married 17 April, 1681, Helena or Lena Folkertsen or Folkerts; born about 1663; death not found; daughter of Hendrick and Geertje (Claes) Folckertsen.

Joost[2] and Helena Duryea had four children, as per page 62 of the 1880 New York Genealogical and Biographical Record.

13 + 1. Magdelientje,[3] bapt. 29 May, 1705 in the Dutch Church in Brooklyn, New York, as a daughter of Joost Duerje and wife Lena; sponsors, Joost Duerje Sr. and Antenette Duerje; married 4 December, 1729, Peter[4] Hegeman; see page 193; the Helena who married 31 December, 1743, Gerret Van Sant or Van Zant, was a daughter of Charles[2] Duryea.

14 2. Joost[3] (supposed), born ———; married ———, Antje Terhune; they had one child; he went to Six Mile Run, New Jersey.

15 3. Hendrick,[3] bapt. 23 November, 1718; married ———, Marya Brinckerhof; they had three children.

16 4. Fol'kert,[3] born ———; married ——— Geartey Vechte; they had one daughter; his will was proved 17 November, 1752.

Joost[2] Duryea was a farmer and resided in Bushwick, Long Island, New York.

13. Magdelientje[3] Duryea and Peter[4] Hegeman had a son:

Joost[4] Hegeman, born 1 January, 1733; married 17 November, 1758, Gertruyd[5] Hegeman.

Joost[4] Hegeman and Gertruyd Hegeman had a son:
Adriaen[5] Hegeman, born 15 August, 1773; married ———, Eliza Balster.

Adriaen[5] Hegeman and Eliza Balster had a son:
William[6] Hegeman, born ———, 1816; married ———, Eliza Jane Niven.

William[6] Hegeman and Eliza Jane Niven had a daughter:
Elise Ann[7] Hegeman, born 16 November, 1848; married 9 November, 1871, Chauncey Mitchell Depew.

Elise Ann[7] Hegeman and Chauncey Mitchell Depew had a son:
Chauncey Mitchell[8] Depew, born 7 July 1879, in New York City.

THE LOTT LINE

1. Peter[1] Lott, born about 1629; death not found; married about 1652, Gertrude ———; she died in 1704; her parentage has not been found.

They had six children:

2 1. Engelbert,[2] born — December, 1654, died 20 April, 1730; married, 27 October, 1678, Cornelia De La Noy; they had seven children.

3 2. Catrina,[2] born about 1656; married 22 September, 1678, Douwe Jansen Van Ditmarsen.

4 3. Peter,[2] born about 1658; married ——— Sarah ———; no more trace.

5 4. Abraham,[2] born about 1660; married first ———, Claesje Langestraet; married, second, ———, Geertje ———; he had eight children.

6 + 5. Hendrick,[2] born about 1662; married about 1685, Catrina (supposed De Witt).

7 6. Johannes,[2] born about 1664; married ———, Antje Rapalje; no more trace.

Peter[1] Lott emigrated in 1652 and settled in Flatbush, Long Island, New York, where both he and his wife were members in 1677 of the Dutch Reformed Church; he obtained 25 January, 1662, a patent for 24 morgens of land in Flatbush, which he sold 22 March, 1674 to Jan Cornelise Boomgaert; his name appears on Governor Dongan's patent of Flatbush of 1685, of which town he was a magistrate in 1656 and 1673, and where he took the oath of allegiance in 1687. From a map on file in the office of the Secretary of State at Albany, New York, filed 8 August, 1681, of six farms in Flatbush, it appears that "Pieter Lott" owned a farm on the West side of the "highway to the ferry" South of Domine Johannes Theodorus

Polhemius's double lot and North of that of "Klyn Dirk" (Dirk Janse Hoogland), "broad before 26 Rods 8 foot" (about 311 and two tenth feet English measure) "after 27 Rod" (about 325 and eight tenth feet English), "long 600 Rod" (about 7241 feet English). This is clearly the lot which Edward Griffen conveyed to "Bartel Lot and Pieter Loot," known as Number 9, next to the pastor (Domine Polhemius's) land, containing 24 morgens, on the 28 July, 1653; Griffen purchased from Garret Stryker. See the printed 1876 Bergen Genealogy, by Teunis G. Bergen, on page 302. also the History of Long Island, New York, by Thompson, volume 2, page 469; also the printed 1881 Early Settlers of Kings County, New York, by Teunis G. Bergen, on page 192.

SECOND GENERATION

5. Hendrick Peterse[2] Lott (Peter[1]), born about 1662; died about 1728; married about 1685, Catrina (supposed De Witt); her parentage has not been found. They had six children:

30 1. Dorothy,[3] born 14 December, 1686; married ———, William Remsen; no more trace.

31 + 2. Geertruy,[3] born 4 May, 1688; married 2 June 1706, Judge Andries[3] Onderdonk; see page 214.

32 3. Peter,[3] born 1 March, 1690; married supposed 12 November, 1709, Femmetje Remsen; they had seven children.

33 4. Johannes,[3] born 11 May, 1692; married ———; unknown; they had twelve children.

34 5. Maria,[3] born 30 October, 1693; still single at the time of her father's will; married supposed ———, Johannes Schenck; they had nine children.

35 6. Antie[3] (supposed), born 23 August, 1696; not named in her father's will; hence she probably did not marry Folkert Folkertson.

Hendrick Peterse[2] Lott settled in Jamaica, Long Island, New York, where in 1683 he purchased 37 acres of land from William Creed; in 1687

he took the oath of allegiance in Flatbush; in 1700 he purchased twelve hundred acres in Millstone, New Jersey, in partnership with Polhemus and Cortelyou. See the printed 1881 Early Settlers of Kings County, New York, by Teunis G. Bergen, on page 191. The un-recorded wills in the office of the New York City, Surrogate, contain the will of Hendrick Lodt, proved 6 September, 1728.

31. Geertruy[3] Lott and Judge Andries[3] Onderdonk had a daughter:

Gertrude[4] Onderdonk, born 22 August, 1713; married 4 October, 1732, Jacobus[4] Hegeman.

Gertrude[4] Onderdonk and Jacobus Hegeman had a daughter:

Gertruyd[5] Hegeman, born 13 August, 1733; married 17 November, 1758, Joost[5] Hegeman.

Gertruyd[5] Hegeman and Joost Hegeman had a son:

Adriaen[6] Hegeman, born 15 August, 1773; married ———, Eliza Balster.

Adriaen[6] Hegeman and Eliza Balster had a son:

William[7] Hegeman, born ———, 1816; married ———, Eliza Jane Niven.

William[7] Hegeman and Eliza Jane Niven had a daughter:

Elise Ann[8] Hegeman, born 16 November, 1848; married 9 November, 1871, Chauncey Mitchell Depew.

Elise Ann[8] Hegeman and Chauncey Mitchell Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[9] Depew, born 7 July, 1879 in New York City.

THE VANDER VLIET LINE

1. Dirck Janse[1] Vander Vliet, born about 1612; (aged 67 years in 1679); died after 29 May, 1689; married, first, about 1640, in Europe, Lyntje Aertse; they had one child; married, second, about 1652, in Europe, Geertje Gerretse; born about 1625; (she was aged 54 years in 1679); died after 29 May, 1689; her parentage has not been found.

By the first wife, there was one child:

2 1. Hendrikje,[2] born about 1642; married ———, Jan Nelsie; they had one child.

By the second wife, Geertje Gerretse, there were five children:

3 2. Gerret,[2] born about 1654; he went to the Raritan, New Jersey.

4 3. Jan,[2] born about 1658; married 2 December, 1683, Geertje Verkerk; they had five children.

5 4. Hendrick,[2] born about 1661; no more trace.

6 + 5. Mary[2] or Margaret,[2] born about 1663; married, first, about 1683, Andries[2] Onderdonk; see page 213; she married, second, 13 August, 1687, Jacob Janse Vanderbilt.

7 6. Geertruyd,[2] born about 1664; married 13 May, 1687, Jacob Remsen; they had one child.

Dirck Janse[1] Vander Vliet emigrated in 1660 from the Waal, in the Netherlands; he settled in Flatbush, Long Island, New York, where he obtained 24 November, 1654, a patent of 25 morgens, as per the Colonial Manuscripts; he was on the Flatbush assessment rolls for 1675 and 1676 and 1683; he was a magistrate in 1679 and 1680 and 1681; he was a member of the Dutch Reformed Church in 1677, and a Deacon in 1680: he was on Governor Andross patent in 1677 for the New Lotts of Flatbush, and he took the oath of allegiance in 1687 in the said town.

See the printed 1881 Early Settlers of Kings County, New York, by Teunis G. Bergen, on page 325.

He and his wife Geertje made a joint will 15 January, 1679–1680, which is recorded in liber double AA, page 95, of the Flatbush Town Records, now kept in the Hall of Records in Brooklyn, New York.

6. Mary[2] Vander Vliet and Andries[2] Onderdonk had a son:

Judge Andries[3] Onderdonk, born 1 June, 1686; married 2 June, 1706, Geertruyt[3] Lott.

Judge Andries[3] Onderdonk and Geertruyt Lott had a daughter:

Gertrude[4] Onderdonk, born 22 August, 1713; married 4 October, 1732, Jacobus[4] Hegeman.

Gertrude[4] Onderdonk and Jacobus Hegeman had a daughter:

Gertruyd[5] Hegeman, born 13 August, 1733; married 17 November, 1758, Joost[5] Hegeman.

Gertruyd[5] Hegeman and Joost Hegeman had a son:

Adriaen[6] Hegeman, born 15 August, 1773; married ———, Eliza Balster.

Adriaen[6] Hegeman and Eliza Balster had a son:

William[7] Hegeman, born ———, 1816; married ———, Eliza Jane Niven.

William[7] Hegeman and Eliza Jane Niven had a daughter:

Elise Ann[8] Hegeman, born 16 November, 1848; married 9 November, 1871, Chauncey Mitchell Depew.

Elise Ann[8] Hegeman and Chauncey Mitchell Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[1] Depew, born 7 July, 1879 in New York City.

THE FOLCKERTSEN LINE

1. Hendrick[1] Folckertsen, or Volckerssen, born about 1634, in Holland; death not found; married 26 February, 1655 in the New York Dutch Church: "Hendrick Folckers; Van Jever in Oldenburgerlt; En (and) Geertje Claes; Van N. Amsterdam"; her parentage has not been found.

They had eleven children, it would seem:

2 1. Volckert,[2] bapt. 15 August, 1655, in the Dutch Church in New Amsterdam; sponsors, Claes Corneliszen and Joris Jacobszen and Metje Herberts; married, first, 31 October, 1680, in the Dutch Church in Flatbush, Long Island, New York, "Volkert Hendriksz to Neltje Jans"; married, second, ———, Annitje Flippsen.

Volkerd Dirkz and Anetje Philips of Bushwick, Long Island, New York, had three children, bapt. in the Dutch Church in Flatbush:

1. Lidea,[3] bapt. 26 February, 1682; sponsors, Wm. Aardz and Amelia (?Lidia?) Cousard.
2. Machteld,[3] bapt. 26 February, 1682; same sponsors.
3. Rachel, bapt. 16 November, 1683; sponsors, Wouter Gysbrechts and Marietje Hey.

Volckert[2] probably married, third, ———, Elizabeth Poulis

3 2. Derick,[2] born about 1657; married 25 September, 1691, in the Dutch Church in Flatbush; "Dirck Volkerse to Maria Dewit" he went to New Brunswick, New Jersey.

3. Juriaen,[2] bapt. 5 December, 1660, in the Dutch Church in Brooklyn, New York; one sponsor, Hermanus Van Bossum; he died 15 December, 1660.

4 4. Juriaen,[2] bapt. 6 November, 1661, in the Dutch Church in Brooklyn, New York; sponsors, Symen Janssen and Hermanus Van Bossum and Tryntie Claes; married about 1685, Anenietje Barens.

They had two children bapt. in the Dutch Church in Brooklyn, New York:

1. Eytje,[3] bapt. 13 November, 1687; sponsors, Folkert Hendricksen and Albertje Barens; a child of Jeurien Hendricksen.
2. Jannitje,[3] bapt. 8 December, 1689; of Jeurien Hendricksen and Angenietje Barens; sponsors, Elsje Prevoost and Ghysbert Bogaert.

5 + 5. **Helena,**[2] born about 1663; married 17 April, 1681, Joost[2] Duryea; see page 221.

6 6. Jannitje,[2] born about 1664; married about 1680, Pieter Schamp; Pieter Schamp and Jannitje Dircks of Bushwick, had three children, bapt.:

1. Johanna,[3] bapt. 9 January, 1681, in the Dutch Church, in Flatbush; sponsors, Jos. Boschleiding and Maria Lucas.
2. Lisbeth,[3] bapt. 10 August, 1684, in the Dutch Church, in Flatbush; sponsors, Volkert Dirks and Lisbeth Kokkuyt; Elisabeth,[3] bapt. 10 August, 1684, in the Dutch Church, in Brooklyn, New York; sponsors, Folckert Dircks and Elisabeth Kockuyt.
3. Pieterjen,[3] bapt. 3 August, 1690, in the Dutch Church, Brooklyn, New York; sponsors, Michiel Palmentier and Macdalena ———.

7 7. Marritje,[2] born about 1670; married 18 May, 1690, in the Dutch Church in Flatbush; "Marretje Hendricks to Adam Brouwer"; they had three children, two of whom were bapt. in Brooklyn, ———.

1. Madaleentje,[3] bapt. 2 April, 1692; sponsors, Volkert Hendricksen and Hilligont Hendricks.
2. Marytje,[3] bapt. 4 May, 1695; sponsors, Willem Nasareth and Lena Nasareth.
3. Hendrick,[3] bapt. 15 January, 1699.

8 8. Neltie,[2] born about 1672; married 23 September, 1692, in the Dutch Church in Flatbush; "Neltie Volkers to Johanes V. der Grif."

9 9. Claes,[2] born about 1674; married about 1700 Neeltie ———.

10 10. Johannes,[2] born about 1676; married before 1708, Angenietje ———; he went to New Brunswick, New Jersey.

11 11. Nicholas,[2] born about 1678; he was living in 1704 in Bushwick, Long Island, New York; The Calendar of Wills, 627, (F12), Nicholas Folkertson, extract from his will, 1 April, 1762, real estate in "Boswick Township," Kings County, New York, for his four children: son Folkert, and three daughters Dina Broca, and Anatie the wife of Dirck Woortman and Marigritie the wife of John van Dyck; his wife is not named.

The above eleven children are given upon the very good authority of Mr. Robert Brown Miller, late of Brooklyn, New York, whose careful genealogical work is well known.

Hendrick[1] Folckertsen resided at The Ferry, in Brooklyn, New York; on the 20 February, 1664, he made an affidavit relating to the raid of Captain John Scott on the Dutch towns of Long Island, as per page 482 of volume two, of Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York, 1858, in fifteen volumes, by John Romeyn Brodhead, and is as follows:

Before me, Pelgrom Clocq, by the Right Honorable the Director-General and Council admitted a Notary Public, residing in the village of Midwout, in New Netherland, and the undernamed witnesses, appeared Frederick Lubberts, aged 55 years, Joris Jacobsen, aged 38 years, Barent Jansen, aged 56 years, Hendrick Volckersen, aged 30 years. Cornelis Dircksen, aged about 65 years, Dirck Jansen, aged 32 years, Wynant Pietersen,

aged about 32 years; all resident Inhabitants of The Ferry, to me, the Notary, known, who hereby declare and testify in favor and to promote the ends of justice, on the requisition and at the request of Mr. Adriaen Hegemans, Sheriff, residing in the village of Midwout, on Long Island, by and in the presence of Willem Bredenbent and Albert Cornelissen of Breuckelen, there: That it is true and truthful that John Schot came, on the 11th of January last, with a troop of Englishmen mounted on horseback and marched to The Ferry, making a great noise with blowing of trumpets, and hoisted the English flag; whereupon John Schot spoke in English, but they could not well understand him.

Frederick Lubberts declares alone that John Schot spoke with Mr. Secretary Van Ruyven who asked him if he John Schot would cross over? etc.

Hendrick Volckertsen declares that he heard Captain John de Yongh, also an Englishman, say: If you do not show us the man who made use of the axe, we'll set fire to the houses.

Hendrick Volckertsen and Barent Jansen further declare that John Schot struck Martin Kregier's son severely, who, after being beaten, was forced to take off his hat to the English; and afterwards he, Barent Jansen, saw Ritsaert Panten also strike him, Martin, junior, with a rattan, etc. Dated 20th February, 1664.

The printed 1897 Records of New Amsterdam, in seven volumes; on page 64 of volume 7, 1674, February 27, James Matthws, plaintiff, versus Hendrick Volckersen, defendant.

Plaintiff demands from defendant according to account the sum of florins 259.18; demands payment. Defendant admits the debt, but says he can not pay before he returns from the West Indies. The W. Court condemns the defendant to satisfy and pay the plaintiff the said debt.

See the printed 1881 Early Settlers of Kings County, New York, by Teunis G. Bergen, page 114; also the Holland Society Year Book for 1897 and 1898, for the Records of the Dutch Churches in Brooklyn and Flatbush.

5. Helena[2] Folckertsen and Joost[2] Duryea had a daughter:

Magdelientje[3] Duryea; bapt. 29 May, 1705; married 4 December, 1729, Peter[4] Hegeman.

Magdelientje[3] Duryea and Peter Hegeman had a son:

Joost[4] Hegeman, born 1 January, 1733; married 17 November, 1758, Gertruyd[5] Hegeman.

Joost[4] Hegeman and Gertruyd Hegeman had a son:

Adriaen[5] Hegeman, born 15 August, 1773; married ——— Eliza Balster.

Adriaen[5] Hegeman and Eliza Balster had a son:

William[6] Hegeman, born ———, 1816; married ———, Eliza Jane Niven.

William[6] Hegeman and Eliza Jane Niven had a daughter:

Elise Ann[7] Hegeman, born 16 November, 1848; married 9 November, 1871, Chauncey Mitchell Depew.

Elise Ann[7] Hegeman and Chauncey Mitchell Depew had a son:

Chauncey Mitchell[8] Depew, born 7 July, 1879, in New York City.

THE NIVEN LINE

1. Lieutenant Daniel[1] Niven, born ———, 1742, in Ila, an island on the west coast of Scotland; died 20 November, 1809, aged 67 years, just outside the village of Newburgh, Orange County, New York; he was buried in the Old Town Burying Ground in Newburgh; married about 1781, Jane Wallace; born ———, 1764; died 9 April, 1828, aged 64 years; buried in the same cemetery; her parents have not been found.

They had at least eight children:

1. A———,[2] born — April, 1782; died 1 May, 1783, aged 13 months; buried in the same cemetery.

2 2. Jane W———,[2] born about 1784; no issue.

3 + 3. Catharine Walch,[2] born 28 August, 1801; married 24 July, 1823, Henry Ward Stone; they had two sons and five daughters; see page 243.

4 4. Urelia,[2] born about 1788; died 1 February, 1796; buried in the same cemetery.

5 5. Elizabeth M———,[2] born about 1790; married ———, Hugh Speir; no living issue.

6 + 6. **George Washington,**[2] born ———, 1792; married about 1813, Charlotte Ogden Johnston.

7 7. Henry,[2] born about 1794; married ———, Jane Luck; they had one daughter.

8 8. Charles,[2] born about 1796; no more trace.

The printed 1914 Historical Register of Officers of the Continental Army, revised edition, 691 pages, by Francis Bernard Heitman, During the War of the Revolution April 1775 to December 1783, on page 414, has, Daniel Niven (New York), 1st Lieutenant of (William) Malcolm's Addi-

tional Continental Regiment, October, 1776; a Captain on the 2nd. July, 1777; a Captain of Sappers and Miners, 25th. April, 1779; a Captain of Engineers, 4th. March, 1780; to take rank from the 25th. April, 1779, and served to the close of the War.

The printed 1908 New York State Census for 1790, 308 pages, has on page 181, Daniel Niven of Newburgh Town, three males over 16 years of age including the head of the family, four males under 16 years of age, four free white females, no other persons, three slaves; he then lived between the homes of Nehemiah Everitt and John Abrahams.

The printed 1846-1847 History of Orange County, New York, 653 pages, by Samuel W——— Eager, has on page 158: Daniel Niven, Esq.,—This gentleman, though not a resident of the village (of Newburgh), was yet so near to it as to entitle him to a short notice. He emigrated from Ila, an island on the west coast of Scotland, and came to the City of New York about the year 1770. Patriotic in all his associations and a true lover of human freedom, early in the war, with other patriots, he volunteered his services to his adopted country, and was actively engaged in various duties in and about the City of New York, and in New Jersey. Becoming acquainted with Washington, who soon saw the stern and determined character of the young and active Scotchman, he received a commission as Lieutenant of Engineers in the regular army, and was much employed at West Point and other places along the river. We are informed he was instrumental with others in drawing the plan of Fort Putnam at the time of its erection; superintended the floating of the great chain across the river, more particularly mentioned hereafter—and was at the Point at the time of Arnold's treasonable attempt to surrender that post. A more particular description of his Revolutionary services is hostile to our plan, and we leave them with the remark—that on every occasion he rigidly executed his duty and was equal to the trust confided in him. After the war he came to Newburgh, and purchased the farm with milling privileges and erections from Mr. ——— Belknap—about two miles west of the village where he lived and died. This gentleman (Daniel Niven) was a side Judge of the Common Pleas and held the commission of a Justice of the Peace for many years.

It was said of him that when a suitor came and asked process, he made it a part of his official duty to learn the exact state of the case and if there

were merits in the application, his business was to effect a settlement of the matter without a suit. If the parties, however, in despite of his kind offices, would still appeal to the law, he meted them the most rigid justice. This friendly and fatherly course of proceeding gained him the good will and confidence of his neighbors and no one was more frequently chosen as referee or arbitrator to settle disputes, than he. When he sat in his official capacity, order and decorum were exacted, and counsel were expected to demean themselves respectfully towards the Court under the pains of commitment.

Personal friendship never relaxed the rigor of the rule, observant himself of order and respect, he enforced them upon others. It was difficult to change his opinions when once fairly formed, and nothing but the clearest evidence or most forcible reasoning could do it; but when satisfied of error, he would yield to the force of truth—little laxity could grow up or thrive in personal or public affairs, where he had influence or power to check it. The rule with him in jurisprudence and morals was the same, an observance of the Law, and the whole Law. An illustration of this feature in his character may be gathered from an anecdote or two, which I recollect hearing when a boy. Morgan Lewis, afterwards Governor of the State (of New York), had been holding a circuit court at Goshen which closed its session on a Saturday night—and he was under the necessity of returning home, or hastening to another circuit, he had to travel on the Sabbath which was contrary to the statute laws of the State. Phineas Bowman, Esq., who then resided at Newburgh, was with the Judge—a man full of fun, frolic and the d——l as ever dwelt in the county; under some pretence, while nearing the house of the Justice, left him and rode on before. He hastened to find Mr. Niven, and informed him that the Judge was coming in full breach of the Sabbath, and that he must stop and fine him. Bowman in the meantime, complained of himself, made his excuse therefore, and paid his fine. By this time the Judge was near the house and the Justice went out; met him in the road, arrested him in his progress, informed him of his offence, and he must pay the fine or be detained. The Judge stated his case to be one of necessity, justified his conduct, and refused to pay; this was not a sufficient excuse for the Justice; escape was impossible without disgrace, and the Judge, to save himself from capture and detention till the next day, paid his fine and was permitted to proceed. This however was

not the end of it; for the dignity of the Judge was violated, the State insulted in his person, and he proceeded homeward, breathing vengeance in place of submitting to authority like a good citizen. If we are rightly informed, the Judge instituted a suit, to recover the penalty on the ground that it was illegally exacted; but he failed in his attempt, and the Justice again triumphed over the Judge. At a subsequent period, he also fined General James Clinton for a like violation of the Sabbath—who equally dissatisfied with the Judge that the penalty was illegally exacted, brought a certiorari to the common pleas to reverse the Justice's proceedings, and to teach him a lesson, that laws of a mere moral character, were not to be enforced against the respectable and honorable in society. In this instance the humble Justice triumphed over the aged warrior as easily as over the subtle jurist in the former case, and the General was taught the lesson that all men in this community were alike in the all seeing eye of the Law. This was not a mere show of authority, on the part of Mr. Niven, or played off by him on the parties for popular effect, and no one who knew the man—his temper and character, would for a moment suspect it. On his part, it was a conscientious fulfillment of the law he had sworn to execute—he was known to fine his own son, with other boys for a like violation of the Sabbath. The times have changed so—somewhat in these matters, and men have changed with them; but whether for the better, the patriot jurist and moralist must determine for themselves. Mr. Niven had been educated in and to the observance of a strict moral creed and as an officer endeavored to carry out his principles into wholesome and rigorous exercise, fully persuaded that it was for the public good. We are of opinion that the conduct of such men are most benign, wholesome and influential upon the public mind, and contribute to stay the downward course of vice and immorality, as obstructions in a stream impede and control its waters. We conclude this imperfect note by adding thereto the inscription found on his tombstone, written by Doctor John M——— Mason, who was well acquainted with the subject of remark, which will give the reader a more perfect idea of this individual than anything we could write—"Under this stone reposes in hope the flesh of Daniel Niven Esq., Strong sense unaided by early cultivation, but united with tried integrity, recommended him to respect and confidence. Devoted with unostentatious zeal to the best interests of society. He approved himself as a private Christian, unassum-

ing and exemplary. As a soldier in the Armies of his Country, alert and gallant. As a civil magistrate, a terror to evil doers, enforcing wholesome laws, without fear, favor or affection. As an officer in the Church of God, disinterested, vigilant, public spirited, faithful. And having passed through an active and varied life, honored by the esteem of the good and the fears of bad men, He finished his course in the consolations of that Gospel which he had loved, November 20, 1809, aged 67 years.

The printed 1898 Newburgh Bay and the Highlands Historical Society, Old Town Burying Ground, Newburgh, New York, 180 pages, has the above tomb stone record on page 134; also—To the memory of Jane Wallace, relict of Daniel Niven, Esq., who entered into her rest April 9, 1828, aged 64 years; Jesus said unto her, "I am the resurrection and the life." Mark the perfect man and behold the upright man, for the end of that man is peace.

The printed 1859 History of Newburgh, New York, by Edward Manning Ruttenber, 324+xl+viii pages, has on page 80, refugees from New York were Adolph De Grove, Derick Amerman, Daniel Niven, and others, to New Windsor Precinct; and on pages 212 and 213 Daniel Niven and wife were members of the Congregation of the First Associate Reformed Church, and in 1803 Daniel Niven was a Ruling Elder; and on page 323 is a reprint from the Political Index of the death of Daniel Niven.

The printed 1885 Contemporary Biography of New York, volume 4, 350 pages, has on page 162, Daniel Niven, Jr., settled in Newburgh 1788 to 1791; born about 1767 in Ila, Scotland; died about 1868, aged 101, in Monticello, Sullivan County, New York; moved to New York City before 1803; married ———, Ann Van Riper, daughter of John Van Riper of New Jersey; he was a member of the Associate Reformed Church of Scotland; a Free Mason when aged 21, and buried by them; they had General Archibald Campbell Niven, born in Newburgh, Orange County, New York, 8 December, 1803; he was Adjutant General of New York State in July, 1843; a Representative in the 29th Congress of the United States 1845–1847; resided in Monticello, New York; he died 21 February, 1882; he married about 1832 Jane Thompson, daughter of Alexander Thompson of Crawford, Orange County, New York; they had three children: (1) Alexander Thompson, born 31 December, 1834, in Monticello, New York; died 27 September, 1854; lost at sea with the steamer Arctic. (2) Mary

C———, born ———; married about 1874, Dr. W——— B——— Wright of Buffalo, New York. (3) Honorable Thornton A———; born ———; a member of the 1845 Legislature.

Ann Van Riper died a few months short of 90 years.

Daniel Niven, Jr., to New Windsor when aged about 24; back to Newburgh; to New York City until 1799; back to Newburgh; 1810 back to New York City; 1812 to Mamakating Hollow in Sullivan County, New York; 1816 at Monticello; to Bloomingburgh; 1837 to Newburgh; aged about 78 in 1846–1847. See the printed 1873 Sullivan County, New York, History, by James Eldridge Quinlan, on pages 414 and 415.

The printed 1868 Calendar of New York Historical Manuscripts, Revolutionary Papers, volume one, page 243, Applications of Daniel Niven and Benjamin Walker; Petitions, 32: 196: Daniel Niven alledges that from his acquaintance he can speedily raise a company, he requests a commission. Benjamin Walker of the first Battalion of New York, having now offered his service a second time, earnestly solicits a commission; February 19, 1776.

The printed 1887 New York in the Revolution, by Berthold Fernow, volume 15, Documents Relative to the Colonial History of the State of New York, on page 241, "Danl. Neven" (Nevins), Captain 2 July, 1777; war; O. M. R. Daniel Niven became a member of the "Society of the Cincinnati."

SECOND GENERATION

6. George Washington[2] Niven (Lieutenant Daniel[1]); born ———, 1792; died 27 August, 1836, aged 44 years, in New York City; buried in the Old Town Burying Ground, Newburgh, Orange County, New York, "In memory of George Niven, Esq., of the City of New York"; married about 1813 Charlotte Ogden Johnston; born about 1787; daughter of Judge Robert Johnston and Elizabeth (Ogden); George W. was a lawyer; and had two children:

9 + 1. Robert Johnston,[3] born in Peekskill, New York, 20 February, 1812; married, first, ———, Elizabeth Babcock; married second about 1860 Mrs. Louisa (Vanderbilt) Clark.

10 + 2. Eliza Jane,[3] born about 1823; married about 1841, William Hegeman.

THIRD GENERATION

9. Robert Johnston[3] Niven, (George Washington,[2] Lieutenant Daniel[1]), born 20 February, 1814, in Peekskill, New York; died 24 November, 1885, in Southampton, England; married, first, ———, Elizabeth H———[7] Babcock; born 17 July, 1814, in Brookfield, New York; died 1 December, 18—, in Syracuse, New York; widow of George Stone, daughter of Asa[6] and Elizabeth (Noyes) Babcock; married, second, about 1860, Marie Louise, widow of Horace F——— Clark; daughter of Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt and Sophia (Johnson); she was born ———, 1835 and died ———, 1891; she married about 1851, Horace F——— Clark and had one child:

Robert Johnston[3] Niven had three children, born in Montrose, Pa.

11 1. William Hegeman,[4] born ———; died 25 January, 1894; married ———in Syracuse, New York, Amelia Didema; they had no children.

12 2. Eliza J———,[4] born ———; married in Syracuse, New York, 8 May, 1880, William A——— McKinney; born in Cooperstown, New York; son of Edwin and Marcia (Philips) McKinney; they had two children:

1. Elizabeth,[5] born ———; died young.
2. Charlotte,[5] born — June, 1886.

13 3. Charlotte Elizabeth,[4] born ———; married in Paris, France, ———, Marquis Paul de Sers of Paris, France.

10. Eliza Jane[3] Niven (George Washington,[2] Lieutenant Daniel[1]), born about 1823; died 29 July, 1895, aged 72 years, in New York City; buried in Trinity Cemetery, New York, vault 986W; married about 1841 William Hegeman, born ———, 1816; died 3 October, 1875, aged 59 years, in New York City; buried in Trinity Cemetery, New York, vault 986W; son of Adriaen and Eliza Balster) Hegeman.

They had four children:

14 + 1. William Adrian Ogden,[4] born 12 February, 1842; bapt. 22 June, 1842, in Trinity Church, New York. (volume 2, page 254) by Reverend William Berrian, D. D., Sponsors, William S——— Rushton, and The Parents; married 12 May, 1869, Anna Bradford Clark.

15 2. Johnston Niven,[4] born 7 September, 1843; bapt. 15 November, 1843, in Trinity Church, New York, (volume 2, page 272), by Reverend William Berrian, D.D., Sponsors, Robert Johnston Niven and The Parents; married, first, ———, Jeannette Fenton; married, second, Adelaide O'Donnoghue; he died 12 November, 1895, aged 52 years, and 2 months, in New York City, buried in Trinity Cemetery, New York, vault 986W; he had three children:

1. Johnston Niven,[5] born ———.
2. Elizabeth,[5] born ———.
3. Adelaide,[5] born ———.

16 3. Eliza Jane,[4] born 16 November, 1846; bapt. 29 December, 1846, in Trinity Church, New York, (volume 2, page 313), by Reverend William Berrian, D.D., Sponsors, Eliza Hegeman, and The Parents.

17 4. Elise Ann,[4] born 16 November, 1848; died in New York City, 7 May, 1893; married in New York City, 9 November, 1871, Honorable Chauncey Mitchell[7] Depew; they had one child:

1. Chauncey Mitchell,[5] born in New York City, 7 July, 1879; graduated from Columbia University, New York, 1901; single in 1917.

William Balster was buried 11 August, 1810, aged 48 years, from Trinity Church, New York (Church Records, volume one, page 342).

John H——— and Ann Bolster, had per the Records of Trinity Church, New York, two children:

1. Mary Jane, born 30 April, 1852; bapt. 16 May, 1852 (volume 2, page 409) by Reverend E——— Y——— Higbee, Sponsors, Maria Atwell and The Parents.
2. Barbara L———, born 10 January, 1854 (volume 2, page 453), bapt. by Reverend Benjamin Isaacs Haight, Sponsors John Atwell and, Catharine Barnes.

FOURTH GENERATION

14. William Adrian Ogden[4] Hegeman (Eliza Jane[3] Niven, George Washington,[2] Lieutenant Daniel[1]), born 12 February, 1842; married in Trinity Chapel Church, New York, 12 May, 1869, (volume 2, page 408), he aged 27 and a resident of New York; to Anna Bradford Clark, aged 22 years and a resident of New York, by Reverend Henry Codman Potter, D.D., Witnesses J. N. Hegeman and Louise Clark.

They had two children:

18 1. Anna Bradford,[5] born ———; married———, Viscount ——— de Bresson, of the French Army; he was killed in battle. They had one child:

   1. Vicomte Chauncey Depew de Bresson,[6] born ———.

19 2. Charlotte Niven,[5] born ———; married ———, Marquis ——— de Pontoi-Pontcarré.

3. Catharine Walch[2] Niven (Lieutenant Daniel[1]); born 28 August 1801, in Newburgh, New York; died 30 July, 1876, in Mt. Pleasant, Pennsylvania; married 24 July, 1823 Henry Ward Stone, born 17 May, 1791, in Guilford, Connecticut; died 20 August, 1881, in Honesdale, Pennsylvania; a son of Bille and Rachel (Ward) Stone; they had seven children, all born in Mt. Pleasant, Pennsylvania.

1. Charles Niven,[3] born 21 August, 1824; died 1 January, 1830.
2. Harriet Ward,[3] born 15 June, 1826; died 24 May, 1884, in Honesdale, Pennsylvania, married 3 April 1845, Honorable Charles Philips Waller; born 7 August 1819; in Wilkesbarre, Pennsylvania; died Honesdale, 18 August, 1882; they had two children: (1) Elizabeth Jewett,[4] born 11 June, 1846; (2) Mary Stone,[4] born 28 October, 1858.

3. Jane Elizabeth,[3] born 21 January, 1829; died Honesdale, 9 March, 1868; married, 10 January, 1854, Marcus Sayre; they had one son: (1) Henry Niven,[4] born 4 September, 1856.

4. Charlotte Niven,[3] born 17 July, 1831; married 3 October, 1854, Horace Chapman Hand, born 15 May, 1830, in Windham, New York; they had three sons.

5 Jannett Scott,[3] born 3 September, 1833; died in Honesdale, 14 July, 1885; married 3 October, 1854, Edwin Fuller Torrey, born 4 June, 1832; they had five children.

6. William Henry,[3] born 1 October, 1835; married 22 January, 1873, Cornelia S——— Short, born 28 March, 1843, Cincinnatus, Cortland County, New York; no children.

7. Mary Blake,[3] born 26 July, 1838; died 17 April, 1853.

See the Family Genealogy of John Stone of Guilford, Connecticut, Book Two, 1898, by Truman Lewis Stone.

THE DEPEW HOMESTEAD, PEEKSKILL, N.Y.

HISTORY OF RYCK'S PATENT

DEED 23 DECEMBER 1685 TO RYCK'S PATENT

The following is copied from the original on sheepskin 19x24 inches; as printed in the 1902 History of the Lent (van Lent) Family, by Nelson Burton Lent of Newburgh, New York.

"Thomas Dongan, Lieut. Governor and vice Admirall of New Yorke, and its
Dependencyes, under his Majesty JAMES the second, by the Grace of God of England,
Scottland, France and Ireland, King, defender of the faith, and Supream Lord and pro-
prietor of the Colony and Province of New Yorke and its dependencyes in America,
and to all whom this shall come SENDETH GREETING, WHEREAS, Teunis De-
Kay, Richard Abrahamson, Jacom Abrams, Sybout Harche, Jacob Harche, and Samuel
De Kay, all of the Citty of New Yorke, have by virtue of my order or lycense bearing
date the sixth day of March, Anno Dom, one thousand six hundred eighty-four and five,
according to the law and practice of the said Providence, for a valuable consideration pur-
chased of the natives and Indian owners, their right, title, interest, clayme and demand
of, in and to all that certain tract or parcell of land hereinafter mentioned and express-
ed for their owne proper uses, and behofes, as by the Indian deed of sale thereof bear-
ing date the twenty-first day of April, Anno Dom, one thousand six hundred eighty-

five, remaineing upon record in the Secretary's office of the said Province may more
fully and att large appearr, AND whereas, Samuel De Kay, one of the purchasers, is
since deceased, and Jacobus De Kay, his father, hath since his decease, desired that his
said purchase and share may be confirmed unto his grandsoune Jacob De Kay, to him,
his heirs, and assigns forever, NOW KNOW YE, that by virtue of my Commission
and authority, derived unto me and power in me receiving in consideration of the quitt
rent hereinafter received, I have given, granted, rattified, and confirmed, and by these
presents, doe give, grant, rattifie, and confirme, unto the said Teunis De Kay, Richard
Abrahamson, Jacob Abrahamson, Sybout Harche, and Jacob Harche, Jacobus De Kay,
Junior, All that certain tract or parcel of Land scituate, lyeing and being on Hudson
River att a certain place called by the Indian Sachus, and stretching by the north side
of Stephanus Courtland his land up to the said River to another Creeke, and soo runs
up said Creeke in severall courses to a certain tree marked with Tr. And from the
said marked tree southerly by marked trees all along to a marsh to another marked tree marked with Tr, west up to the aforesaid creeke which lyes by land Stephanus Courtland's land, including all the meadow, both fresh and
salt, within the said bounds, containeing in all eighteen hundred acres or thereabouts, together with all and all manner of Rivers, Riveletts, Runns, Streams,
Waters, Feedings, Pastures, Woods, Underwoods, Trees, Swamps, Moores, Marshes,

meadows, easiements, Profits and commodityes, Fishing, Fowling, Hunting, and
Hawking, And appurtenances whatsoever to the said tract, or parcell of land, with-
in the bounds, and limitts aforesaid, belonging or in any wise appertaining, TO HAVE
AND TO HOLD the said tract or parcell of land and all and singular other the prem-
issers states the said Teunis De Kay, Richard Abrahamson, Jacob Abrams, Sybout
Harche, Jacob Harche, and Jacobus De Kay, their heirs and assigns for-
ever, to the sole
and only proper use, benefitt and behoofs of them, the said Teunis De Kay, Richard
Abrahamson, Jacob Abrahamson, Sybout Harche, Jacob Harche, and Jacobus De Kay,
their heirs and assigns forever, To Be Holden in free and common soccage, according
to the termes of East Grenwich in the County of Kent, in his Maj'ts Kingdome of Eng-
land. Yielding, rendering and paying therefore every yeare for the use of our sover-
eigne Lord the Kings Maj'tis, his heirs or successors, or such officer, or officers, as by
him or they shall be appointed to receive the same, ten bushells x x of good Winter
Marketable Wheate yearly on the five and twentyth day of March, att the City of New
Yorke, And for the better preserving the sitte of the recited parcell of land and prem-
issers I have caused this Patent to be entered in the Sec'yrs Office of this Province.
Given under my hand and Seales with the Seale of the Province att Fortt James, in
New Yorke, the 23d day of Decemb'r, Anno Dom, 1685.

(Seal) THOMAS DONGAN."

Endorsed on the back is the following:

"May it please ye'r Honor:

"The Atturney Gen'l Hath perused this Patent, and finds nothing contained
therein prejudicial to his Majesty's interest.

"x nd Cen 22, 1685. BA. GRAHAM, Atty."

Among a large number of receipts of Hercules Lent and others on the back,
is one plainly legible, as follows:

"Rec'd of Hercules Lent twenty bushels of wheat for two years quitt rent for the
within Tract in full to the 25th of March last. Witness my hand this 22d of May, 1729.

"ARCH'D KENNEDY, Rec'r Gen'll."

"Recorded in the Secretary's office for the Province of New Yorke, in lib. No. 1,
Pages 145 to 148, this 27th day of December, 1685.

J. SPRAIG, Libr."

The first settlement, at the place which developed into the Ryck's Patent, was Roe-ya-hook, and the Indian village was on the land, near and now occupied as a military parade ground, known as the New York "State Camp." It was there the white man first placed his feet and on that ground the settlement began and in perfect peace with the Indians. Ey the help of the Indians, they began to build themselves houses, and were always careful to deal justly, truthfully and honestly with the Indians, giving them an equivalent for their services rendered.

The Dutch soon learned the Indian language and the settlement increased. The Indians proposed to sell the Dutch a tract of land especially for the use of the settlement, and July 10, 1641. a council was held and the chiefs of other clans united and an agreement was made and the boundary of the land designated. It lay east of Annsville Creek, taking the land east and south of where Peekskill is located. In April, 1643, the Dutch

paid for their land in goods, as follows: 8 guns, 9 blankets, 5 coats, 14 fathoms of daffel cloth, 14 kettles, 2 anchors of rum, 5 half vats of strong beer, 6 earthen jugs, 12 shirts, 50 pounds of powder, 30 bars of lead, 18 hatchets, 18 hoes, 14 knives, one small coat, 6 fathoms of strong water cloth, 6 pairs of stockings and 6 tobacco boxes. For the above the Indians sold them seven thousand two hundred acres of land, and on this land the Dutch lived in peace and harmony with the Indians.

In after years the title to this land was made good to the settlement by the government of England, giving a charter grant and patent which was called Ryck's Patent, (Richard Patent in Dutch), so called after Richard Abrahamson, the principal patentee, who later assumed the English name of "Lent."

Substantially the tract passed to Hercules Lent, Richard's son, about 1730. Three hundred acres of this land fronting on the inner and upper part of Peekskill Bay, New York, was deeded to Jacobus De Kay, April 25th, for the value of 400 guilders, which ultimately became the property of John Kronkhyte, the ancestor of the Cronkhites.

Ryck's Patent remained a separate political division for representation in the Assembly until divided by the New York State Act of 1788.

After many years there came a time for a division of this land, and Hercules Lent (Number 110 in the Lent Genealogy) purchased eighteen hundred acres of this land, paying 150 pounds ($750), on which this branch of the Lent Family have lived from the first settlement down to the present time, dividing and dividing until what was left in the Cronkhite-Depew Family was given by Mr. Chauncey Mitchell Depew to the village of Peekskill, New York, for a public Park.

SERVICES OF ANCESTORS AND HONORS

1. Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.
   Lieutenant Edward[1] Winship, 1613–1688; admitted 1638.
2. Assessor.
   David[3] Ogden, 1678–1734; in Newark, New Jersey, 1713.
3. Burgesses.
   Honorable John[1] Ogden, 1609–1682; East Jersey, 1668.
4. Church Warden.
   Judge Uzal[4] Ogden, 1712–1780; Trinity Church, in Newark, New Jersey, 1778.
5. Civil Constitution, New Haven Colony.
   Honorable Francis[1] Newman, 1600–1660; signed 1639.
6. Collector.
   David[3] Ogden, 1678–1734; Newark, New Jersey, 1713.
7. College Graduates.
   Honorable Chauncey Mitchell[7] Depew, born 1834, alive 1918, Yale, 1856.
   Chauncey Mitchell[8] Depew, Jr., born 1879; Columbia, 1901.
   Captain James[4] Minot, 1653–1735; Harvard, 1675.
   Reverend Justus[6] Mitchell, 1754–1806; Yale, 1776.
   Reverend Josiah[4] Sherman, 1729–1789, Princeton, 1754, Harvard honorary M.A., 1758; Yale honorary M.A., 1765.
8. Colonial Service.
   Thomas[1] Brooks, 1600–1667; Captain.
   Pieter Guilliamse[2] Cernel, 1650–1689; Lieutenant, 1686.
   John[2] Curtis, 1611–1707; Ensign and Sergeant.
   Israel[3] Curtis, 1644–1704; Lieutenant.
   John[4] Curtis, 1670–1754; Ensign.
   Hendrick[7] Lent, 1712–1782; Ensign in June, 1738, and Lieutenant.

John[3] Minot, 1626–1669; Captain.
James[4] Minot, 1653–1735, Captain in 1692.
James[5] Minot, 1694–1759; Colonel.
Matthew[1] Mitchell, 1590–1645, soldier in 1636, in Pequot War, at Saybrook Fort.
David[2] Mitchell, 1619–1685; Member of Council of War, in 1675.
John[3] Mitchell, 1654–1732; Ensign.
John[4] Mitchell, 1688–1748; Sergeant in 1728, Ensign in 1737, Lieutenant in 1740.
Asahel[5] Mitchell, 1723–1797; Captain.
Honorable Francis[1] Newman, 1600–1660; Ensign of the Train Band in 1642; Lieutenant of the Artillery Company in New Haven in 1645.
David[3] Ogden, 1678–1734; Captain in 1721.
Daniel[2] Rapalye, 1650–1725; Ensign in 1673, Lieutenant in 1700.
Joseph[3] Root, 1698–1761; Sergeant in 1744.
John[1] Sherman, 1604–1691, Ensign in 1654, Captain in 1680.
Cyprian[1] Stevens, 1648–1692; a soldier.
Samuel[2] Swaine, 1622–1682; Captain in 1673.
Timothy[1] Wheeler, 1604–1687; Captain in 1662.
Nathaniel[3] Wilder, 1650–1704; soldier in 1676.
Ephraim[4] Wilder, 1678–1769; soldier.
Simon[1] Willard, 1605–1676; Lieutenant in 1637; Captain in 1646; Major in 1655.
Hendrick[2] Wiltsie, 1623–1701; soldier 1660–1667 at Kingston, New York, in the Esopus War.
Edward[1] Winship, 1613–1688; Lieutenant in 1660.

9. Commissioner of the United Colonies in New England.
Honorable Francis[1] Newman, 1600–1660; in 1654 and 1658.

10. Cornet of Horse.
Joseph[2] Hegeman, 1650–1725; at Flatbush in 1689.

11. Council Members.
Honorable John[1] Ogden, 1609–1682; East Jersey in 1665.

12. Council of Appointment in New York State.
Honorable Robert[1] Johnston, 1734–1823.

13. Court of Assistants, in New England.
    Matthew[1] Mitchell, 1590–1645; Connecticut in 1638.
    Honorable Francis[1] Newman, 1600–1660; New Haven Colony in 1653.
    Honorable William[1] Swayne, 1585——; Connecticut.
    Major Simon[1] Willard, 1605–1676; Massachusetts, 1657 to 1676.

14. Deacons in the Dutch Church.
    Pieter[1] Monfoort, 1605–1661; Brooklyn, in 1661.
    Dirck Janse[1] Vander Vliet, 1612–1689; Flatbush in 1680.

15. Deputy Governor.
    Honorable John[1] Ogden, 1609–1682; East Jersey in 1665.

16. Deputy to the General Court.
    Captain Thomas[1] Brooks, 1600–1667; Massachusetts 1642 to 1648.
    Nicholas[1] Butler, 1590–1671; Massachusetts in 1651.
    Joris Jansen[1] De Rapalie, 1600–1665, New Netherlands, in 1641.
    Elder George[2] Minot, 1594–1671; Massachusetts, 1635 and 1636.
    Captain James[4] Minot, 1653–1735; in Massachusetts.
    Colonel James[5] Minot, 1694–1759; in Massachusetts.
    Matthew[1] Mitchell, 1590–1645; in Connecticut, in 1637.
    Ensign John[3] Mitchell, 1654–1732; in Connecticut, in 1709.
    Honorable John[1] Ogden, 1609–1682; in Connecticut, in 1659.
    Captain John[1] Sherman, 1604–1691; in Massachusetts, in 1651, etc.
    Joseph[2] Sherman, 1650–1731; in Massachusetts, 1702 to 1705.
    Honorable William[1] Swayne, 1585——; Massachusetts and Connecticut, both in 1636.
    Captain Samuel[2] Swaine, 1622–1692; in Connecticut, 1653 to 1663.
    Captain Timothy[1] Wheeler, 1604–1687; in Massachusetts in 1663.
    Ephraim[4] Wilder, 1678–1769; in Massachusetts.
    Major Simon[1] Willard, 1605–1676; in Massachusetts, 1636 to 1649.
    Lieutenant Edward[1] Winship, 1613–1688; in Massachusetts, 1663 to 1686.

17. Elders in Churches.
    Cornet Joseph[2] Hegeman, 1650–1725; Flatbush Dutch Church in 1690.
    Hercules[6] Lent, 1681–1766; at Tarrytown Dutch Church.
    George[2] Minot, 1594–1671; Dorchester Congregational Church.

Lieutenant Daniel[1] Niven, 1742–1809; in the Associate Reformed Church, in Newburgh, in 1803.

Lieutenant Daniel[2] Rapalye, 1650–1725; Brooklyn Dutch Church in 1677.

David[2] Storm, 1664——, at Tarrytown Dutch Church.

Jochem[1] Van Weert, 1637–1708; at Tarrytown Dutch Church, in 1699.

18. Founders of Towns.

Nicholas[1] Butler, 1590–1671, Martha's Vineyard.

Jan Herricksen[2] Kranckheyt, 1657–1730; Tarrytown and Ryck's Patent.

Sergeant John[2] Curtis, 1611–1707; Stratford, Conn.

Lieutenant Israel[3] Curtis, 1644–1704; Woodbury, Conn.

William[2] De Pew, 1663——; Cortlandtown, New York.

Ryck Abrahamson[5] Lent, 1637–1715; Ryck's Patent, N. Y.

Elder George[2] Minot, 1594–1671; Dorchester, Mass.

Matthew[1] Mitchell, 1590–1645; Stamford, Conn., 1641.

David[2] Mitchell, 1619–1685; Stamford, Conn., 1641.

Ensign John[3] Mitchell, 1654–1732; Woodbury, Conn.

Pieter[1] Monfoort, 1605–1661; Wallabout, New York.

Honorable Francis[1] Newman, 1600–1660; New Haven, Conn., one of the planters.

Honorable John[1] Ogden, 1609–1682; Stamford, Conn., 1641, Elizabeth, New Jersey, 1664.

David Ogden, 1639–1692; Elizabeth, New Jersey, 1664.

Joris Jansen[1] De Rapalie, 1600–1665; Wallabout, 1637.

Abraham[4] Rycken, 1610–1689; Bushwick, New York, 1640.

Josiah[1] Root, 1615–1683; Beverly, Mass.

Thomas[1] Sawyer, 1616–1706; Lancaster, Mass., 1643.

Captain John[1] Sherman, 1640–1691, Watertown, Mass.

Isaac[1] See, 1615——; Tarrytown, New York.

Harck[1] Siboutsen, 1615–1684; Newtown, New York.

David[2] Storm, 1664——; Tarrytown, New York.

Captain Samuel[2] Swain, 1622–1682; Newark, N. J.

Elder Jochem[1] Van Weert, 1637–1708; Tarrytown, New York.

Jonas[1] Weed, 1610–1676; Stamford, Conn., 1641.

Roger[1] Wellington, 1607–1698: Watertown, Mass.
Captain Timothy[1] Wheeler, 1604–1687; Concord, Mass., in 1635.
Major Simon[1] Willard, 1605–1676; Concord, Mass., 1635.

19. Freemen, giving the right to vote.
Captain Thomas[1] Brooks, 1600–1667; 1636 at Watertown.
Sergeant John[2] Curtis, 1611–1707; 1658 in Connecticut.
Elder George[2] Minot, 1594–1671; 1634 in Dorchester.
Captain John[2] Minot, 1626–1669; 1665 in Dorchester.
Captain James[4] Minot, 1653–1735; 1690 in Concord.
Honorable Francis[1] Newman, 1600–1660; 1640 in New Haven, Connecticut.
Honorable John[1] Ogden, 1609–1682; in 1650 at Southampton, Long Island, New York.
Dr. Richard[1] Palgrave, 1590–1651, in 1631 at Charlestown, Massachusetts.
William[1] Palmer, 1590——; in 1639 at Newbury, Massachusetts.
John[1] Prescott, 1604–1683; in 1669 at Lancaster, Massachusetts.
Thomas[1] Sawyer, 1616–1706; in 1654 at Lancaster, Massachusetts.
Captain John[1] Sherman, 1604–1691; in 1637, in Massachusetts.
Honorable William[1] Swayne, 1585——; in 1636, at Watertown, Massachusetts.
Thomas[1] Sweetman, 1610–1683; in 1638, in Massachusetts.
Jonas[1] Weed, 1610–1676; in 1631, in Watertown, Massachusetts.
Roger[1] Wellington, 1607–1698; in 1690, in Watertown.
Benjamin[2] Wellington, 1646–1710; in 1677, in Watertown.
Captain Timothy[1] Wheeler, 1604–1687; in 1640. in Concord, Massachusetts.
Thomas[2] Wilder, 1618–1667; in 1640, in Charlestown, Massachusetts.
Lieutenant Edward[1] Winship, 1613–1688; in 1635 in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

20. Governors in Colonial Times.
Honorable Francis[1] Newman, 1600–1660; of the New Haven, Connecticut, Colony, 1658 to 1660.
Honorable John[1] Ogden, 1609–1682; of the English Towns in East Jersey in 1673.

21. Honorable.

Francis[1] Newman, 1600–1660, Governor of New Haven Colony, 1658 to 1660.

John[1] Ogden, 1609–1682; Governor of East Jersey in 1673.

Robert[1] Johnston, 1734–1823; New York State Senator, from Dutchess County, New York.

Roger[4] Sherman, 1721–1793; United States Senator.

Roger Minot[5] Sherman, 1757–1844.

22. Judges.

Adriaen[6] Hegeman, 1773–1826.

Robert[1] Johnston, 1734–1823; Putnam County, New York.

Daniel[1] Niven, 1742–1809: Newburgh, Orange County, New York.

Uzal[4] Ogden, 1712–1780; New Jersey.

Andries[3] Onderdonck, 1686–1758; on Long Island, 1756.

23. Justices of the Peace.

Captain James[3] Minot, 1653–1735; Concord, Massachusetts, in 1692.

Colonel James[5] Minot, 1694–1759; in Concord, Massachusetts.

Honorable John[1] Ogden, 1609–1682; in Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1665.

24. Magistrates.

Adriaen[1] Hegeman, 1625–1672; Flatbush, New York, from 1654 to 1663.

Peter[1] Lott, 1629– ——; Flatbush, New York, 1656 and 1673.

Pieter[1] Monfoort, 1605–1661; in Brooklyn, New York, in 1658.

Honorable John[1] Ogden, 1609–1682; in Connecticut, in 1656 to 1658.

Joris Jansen[1] De Rapalie, 1600 to 1665; in Brooklyn, New York, 1655 to 1662.

Willem Jacobs[1] Van Boerum, 1617–1698; in Flatbush, New York, 1657, etc.

Rem Jansen[1] Van Der Beeck, 1620–1681; before 1664.

Dirck Janse[1] Vander Vliet, 1612–1689; in Flatbush, New York, 1679 to 1681.

25. Marshal.

Sergeant George[1] Abbott, 1620–1690; in Norwalk, Connecticut, 1659 to 1661.

26. Merchants.
    Judge Robert[1] Johnston, 1734–1823; in New York City.
    Judge Uzal[1] Ogden, 1712–1780; in Newark, New Jersey.
27. Ministers.
    Reverend Justus[6] Mitchell, 1754–1806; in New Canaan, Connecticut.
    Reverend Josiah[4] Sherman, 1729–1789; in Woburn, Massachusetts; New Milford and Goshen, Connecticut.
28. Oath of Allegiance, New York and New Jersey.
    Joost[1] Duryea, 1635–1727; in Bushwick, New York, 1687.
    Cornet Joseph[2] Hegeman, 1650–1725; in Flatbush, New York, 1687.
    Peter[1] Lott, 1629———; in Flatbush, New York, 1687.
    Hendrick Peterse[2] Lott, 1662–1728; in Flatbush, New York, 1687.
    David[2] Ogden, 1639–1692; in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, 1666.
    John[1] Prescott, 1604–1683; in Lancaster, Massachusetts, 1652.
    Lieutenant Daniel[2] Rapalye, 1650–1725; in Brooklyn, New York, 1687.
    Willem Jacobs[1] Van Boerum, 1617–1698; in Flatbush, New York, 1687.
    Dirck Janse[1] Vander Vliet, 1612–1689; in Flatbush, New York, 1687.
    Wouter Gysbertse[1] Verscheur, 1630———; in Bushwick, New York, 1687.
29. Overseer.
    Cornet Joseph[2] Hegeman, 1650–1725; in Midwout, Flatbush, New York, 1680.
30. Patentees, or Founders, of Towns.
    Guilliame[1] Cornelise, 1620–1666; Flatbush, 1658.
    Pieter Guilliamse[2] Cernel, 1650–1689; Flatbush, New York, 1685.
    Adriaen[1] Hegeman, 1625–1672; Flatbush, New York, 1661.
    Peter[1] Lott, 1629———; Flatbush, New York, 1662 and 1685.
    Pieter[1] Monfoort, 1605–1661; Wallabout, New York, 1641.
    Honorable John[1] Ogden, 1609–1682; Connecticut, 1662.
    Joris Jansen[1] De Rapalie, 1600–1665; Wallabout, New York, 1637.
    Abraham[4] Rycken, 1610–1689; Newtown, New York, 1654.
    Isaac[1] See, 1615———; Karles Neck, Staten Island, New York, 1677.
    Dirck Janse[1] Vander Vliet, 1612–1689; Flatbush, New York, 1654 and 1677.

31. Physicians.
    Captain James[4] Minot, 1653–1735; in Concord, Massachusetts.
    Doctor Richard[1] Palgrave, 1590–1651; in Charlestown, Massachusetts.

32. Revolutionary War Service.
    Abraham[5] De Pew, 1762–1838; private, New York.
    Henry[4] De Pew, 1734–1788; private, New York.
    John[3] De Pew, 1705–1783; private, New York.
    James[4] Kronkhite, 1737–before 1818; Captain, New York. Army of the Revolution.
    Hendrick[7] Lent, 1712–1782; Lieutenant, New York.
    Asahel[5] Mitchell, 1723–1797; Captain, Connecticut.
    Daniel[1] Niven, 1742–1809; Captain of Engineers, New York. Army of the Revolution.
    Reverend Josiah[4] Sherman, 1729–1789; Captain, Connecticut. Army of the Revolution.

33. Schout, or Burgomaster.
    Adriaen[1] Hegeman, 1625–1672; on Long Island, 1661.
    Honorable John[1] Ogden, 1609–1682; in East Jersey, 1673.

34. Secretary of a Town.
    Adriaen[1] Hegeman, 1625–1672; Flatbush, New York, 1659 to 1661.
    Honorable Francis[1] Newman; 1600–1660; New Haven Plantation 1647.
    Dirck[1] Storm, 1636–1715; Brooklyn, New York, 1669.

35. Selectman in New England; Freeholder in New Jersey; Supervisor in New York.
    Sergeant John[2] Curtis, 1611–1707; Stratford, Connecticut, 1676.
    Lieutenant Israel[3] Curtis, 1644–1704; Woodbury, Connecticut.
    Captain David[3] Ogden, 1678–1734; Newark, New Jersey, 1721.
    Captain John[1] Sherman, 1604–1691, Watertown, Massachusetts, from 1667 to 1680.
    Joseph[2] Sherman, 1650–1731; Watertown, Massachusetts.
    Lieutenant Edward[1] Winship, 1613–1688; Cambridge, Massachusetts, 1637 to 1684.
    Thomas[2] Wilder, 1618–1667; Lancaster, Massachusetts, 1659.

36. Sheriff.
    Judge Uzal[4] Ogden, 1712–1780; Essex County, New Jersey, 1763.

37. Signer of the Declaration of Independence, 1776.
    Honorable Roger[4] Sherman, 1721–1793.

38. State Legislature.
    Honorable Robert[1] Johnston, 1732–1823; Senator of New York, from Dutchess County.

39. Surrogate.
    Judge Uzal[4] Ogden, 1712–1780; Prerogative Court of New Jersey, 1762.

40. Town Clerks.
    Adriaen[1] Hegeman, 1625–1672; Amersfoort, Long Island, New York, 1663.
    Captain John[1] Sherman, 1604–1691; Watertown, Massachusetts, 1645.
    Dirck[1] Storm, 1636–1715; Brooklyn, New York, in 1669; Flatbush, New York, in 1681.
    Cyprian[1] Stevens, 1648–1692; Lancaster, Massachusetts from 1682 to 1686.

41. Townsman.
    Sergeant George[1] Abbott, 1620–1690; in Norwalk, Connecticut, in 1664.
    David[2] Ogden, 1639–1692, in Newark, New Jersey, in 1679.

42. Town Treasurer.
    Sergeant John[2] Curtis, 1611–1707; in Stratford, Connecticut, in 1675.

43. United States Senator.—Honorable Roger[4] Sherman, 1721–1793; from Connecticut.
    Honorable Chauncey Mitchell[7] Depew, born 1834; from New York State. Twice elected member of the Legislature of New York, 1861 and 1862, from Westchester County.
    Elected Secretary of State of New York in 1863.
    Declined re-election in 1865.
    Appointed Adjutant of the 18th regiment, New York National Guard, in United States service, 1860.

Colonel and Judge Advocate of the 5th division, New York National Guard.

Appointed and confirmed by the Senate of United States Minister to Japan in 1866, and resigned.

Appointed by Governor Fenton County Clerk of Westchester County and declined.

Appointed by act of Legislature Emigration Commissioner and declined.

Appointed by the Legislature Commissioner to settle boundary dispute with Pennsylvania.

Appointed by the Legislature a Commissioner to build the new Capitol at Albany.

Elected by the Legislature Regent of the University of the State of New York and served from 1874 to 1904.

Elected member of the Yale Corporation in 1893 and re-elected in 1899.

Appointed, January 1, 1866, Attorney of the Harlem Railroad Company and also of the Hudson River Railroad Company. By consolidation, September 15, 1869, of these companies into the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company, became General Counsel.

Elected Vice-President and General Counsel of the New York Central in 1880.

President in 1885.

Chairman of the Board in 1899.

Offered election of United States Senator in 1884 and declined.

Elected United States Senator in 1899.

Re-elected in 1905.

AUTHORITIES CONSULTED

1. Almy Genealogy, 1897, by Charles Kingsbury Miller, 136 pages.
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Chauncey M. Depew

Ninety Years Old

WITH the accumulated wisdom of [illegible] decades, the veteran New York Central Railroad man, philosopher and [illegible] extraordinary, sat in his [illegible] yesterday on his ninetieth birthday [illegible] "I never felt better in my life," [illegible] he said. "Do you know I [illegible] man who was ninety years [illegible] after I was sixty except one, [illegible] Cleopatra."

[illegible] predicted the nomination of [illegible] on the first ballot at [illegible] and his election by a large majority.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]